"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,690—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4369	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7518	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5726		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5623	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

N.B.—Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

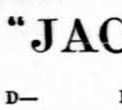
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	... Morovich	4,215	1st Nov., 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Dec., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,002	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	5,003	28th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	... A. Milis	5,003	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 500. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 120.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Exclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 4,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24 July, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Colspellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	22nd Aug., 1899.

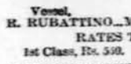
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,233 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 9th August.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

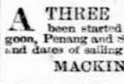
A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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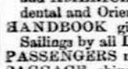
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. MULL'S

WELL KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES. with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
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BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST DELICACIES.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

	Rs. a.
HAMS—	
Finest York—Sewn in Canvas, 9 to 16 lbs. Per lb.	0 14
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Finest Wiltshire, in Cut per lb.	0 14
C. and B's Streaky, in Tins of 1-lb. and upwards per lb.	1 6
Palethorpe's in Tins of 1-lb., Re. 1-3 2-lbs. Tin	2 4
CHEESE—	
Finest English—In cut per lb.	0 13
Finest Gruyere—In 4-lb. Tins per lb.	1 1
Parmesan (Grated) per Bot.	1 2
Choicest Stilton, in Jars per Jar	4 4
Finest Edams—Whole, about 4-lbs. each per lb.	0 11

DRYING BOTTLES.

THE LUXURY of a DRYING BOTTLE during the MONSOON is appreciated by

EVERY SMOKER IN INDIA.

1 QUART SIZE.....Rs. 2 each | 4 QUART SIZE.....Rs. 5 each
2 " " ..... " 3 " | 7 " " ..... " 10 "

KEMP & CO., LD., (SASSOON HOUSE,) BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.

TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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"GREATER BRITAIN"

EXHIBITION,

LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

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SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th
and 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (Inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row.

Doors open at 9 P.M., each Evening.
Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls)	Rs.	3
Second Seats.....	,,	2
Back Seats	,,	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats.
Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

THE BOMBAY ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the above Company, and that all shareholders of the above Company who may have made payments of any of the calls in respect of the Shares held by them are hereby required to notify their demands or claims, as well as the payments aforesaid, with their particulars in writing to the Undersigned, at his office in No. 4, Rumman Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of August 1899, and that, after the said date, the Undersigned will take steps to distribute the Company's assets amongst the parties then known to him to be entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice shall then have been received and otherwise to wind up the affairs of the Company and the Undersigned will not be in any way liable to any person or persons of whose demand claim or payment notice shall not then have been given—Dated this 8th day of August, 1899.

TRIBHUVANDAS N. MALVI.
Liquidator, The Bombay Engineering and Machinery Agency Co., Ld., in Liquidation.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 55-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest a FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 59 hereof) in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the roads of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 51,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts reserved to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenues of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation of Bombay, viz., in April, 1900 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 54.)

The payment of interest of these debentures and the setting aside and investment of the sinking fund required for its repayment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute enacted to by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 59.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in Sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____ for every Hundred Rupees _____
Annas _____
Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.
I require the amount in _____ Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waler Unaged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Consultations on Horses	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PERFECT FITTING RIDING BREECHES. —In best Washing Materials. Price Rs. 11-8 ; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16.—ASQUITH and LORD, Breeches Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STARTLING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.—Mambers,' Rs. 250. Send for VATCHA BROS. NEW CATALOGUE (150 pages). BOMBAY DEPOTS, Girgaum ; Meadows Street, Fort ; and Kalbadevi.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Banking Agency—Transactions strictly private. Special facilities and advice to Investors of Capital on Securities of Life Polices, Shares, Goods and Land. Properties, Loan granted on Security of Life Polices, Shares, Goods and Landed Properties. Partnership in profitable business arranged.—Apply "A," care of this paper.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILLS have two Crosland Boilers and One Engine, 250 I. H., FOR SALE. Particulars on application to the MILLS.

GRAND TEA CLEARANCE SALE.—Fresh and excellent ORANGE PEKOE TEA AT Ans 7 per lb., 10,000 lbs. in Stock.—Apply to A. H. SAPAT & Co., 259 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Cauvch Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARING STOCK of BREAKFAST size Cups and Saucers, neat pattern only, ans. 3 per pair; also China Table and Cheese Plates, at Rs. 2-14 and Rs. 1-14 per doz. at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 c. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State ages and furnish Copies of Testimonials.—Apply to "No. 141," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Mahiyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 20, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 5 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business : Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopaua Bahadur, writes on 16th May, 1898 :—I am glad with fever for 18 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Bathwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . Bathwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Bathwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Bathwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Bathwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylocine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. in Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
AS A LIBRARY OF
IV.—THE FINE ARTS.

IT was the boast of Augustus that he found a Rome of brick and left a Rome of marble. But one has only to read Prof. Middleton's singularly interesting article on Architecture in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to learn that this was merely a boast and nothing more. The marble added by Augustus formed but a thin veneer, and Rome after him as before him was still a Rome of brick. Indeed, the crowning genius of the Romans in an architectural way, says Prof. Middleton, was their knowledge and use of the arch. This permitted them to use cheap materials, and likewise to give to their buildings an extraordinary diversity. It is just such interesting facts as these which go towards the making of a well-informed man. Everyone likes to know something of Architecture, and Painting, and Sculpture, and the like ; and there is no other place were one may learn so much of these subjects, in so short a time, as in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Every article of importance which the "Encyclopædia" contains is supported by some distinguished name like that of the late Wm. Morris, or Sir George Reid, or Sidney Colvin, to assure the reader that in treading these paths to learning he cannot go astray.

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The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen Volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

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BANKS.

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£502,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£502,500

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LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars can be had at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF NEW GALVANISED IRON SHEETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Maharani Ice Factory, Armenian Lane, Fort—

60	new galvanised iron sheets	3' 3" by 2' 3" 16 guage.
400	,, ,,	3' 3" by 2' 3" 16 ,,
500	,, ,,	4' 1" by 10" 16 ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Vithuldas Goculdas, consisting of gold and silver wire, gold and silver jik, bodlo, silver powder, gold and silver thread, and bangles, laces, borders and flowers, one block of silver, weighing about 238 tolas, remnant pieces of velvet, velvet borders, embroidered caps, bundles of embroidery, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Harry Van Ingen :—
1 watch, 1 scarf pin, 1 pair gold sleeve links, 1 set sleeve links and buttons, 2 sets silver sleeve links and buttons.
The effects of the late Mr. J. P. Comfort :—
1 photo album, 1 Masonic apron in tin case, 4 silver buttons, 1 white handkerchief.
Also 3 silver buttons belonging to the estate of Gangjee Tricuta.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of plain and mechanical toys, dressed dolls, leather and plush goods, rolled gold jewellery, fancy glass table ornaments, dressed pictures, Italian busts, electro-plated ware, China tea and dessert sets, etc.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size clock by James McCabe, English-made office table, handsome English-made mail phaeton by Silk and Son, handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, sets of single harness by Dunnett, cooking stove, etc., the property of A. G. Moses, Esq., proceeded to China.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Muljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of single and double almiras, ward robe, bookpress, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, glassware and crockery, etc.
The property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the entire furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel, consisting of drawing, dining and bed rooms furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, full sized tableibilard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamps, etc., large marble top counter bar, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, lamps, copper utensils, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 495, and new survey No. 2165, with the message or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2334 and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Ragoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Derabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjibhoy Curseji Bhandupwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pes onji Hormusji Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Mr. Barjorji Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D ward Nos. 1615 to 1618 (1 and 2), and Street Nos. 1 to 7, and bearing Collector's old No. 147, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6, and new survey No. 7418, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east, by the property belonging to Muncherji Cowasji Davur, on the west, by the said Girgaum Road, on the north, by the property of Nasarwanji Shapurji Parekh, and on the south, by Angre's Wadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, at his office, No. 44, Tavaridal Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamshedji, at their office in Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALASIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertable Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chima, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHUTTLES AND PICKERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Wm. Hilton, Esq.—
11 gross shuttles.
62 gross pickers.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhowani Crishnaji, the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under old No. 220, and now under D Ward No. 401, and Street No. 7, and by the Collector of

NOTICES.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August 1899, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1899.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April 1900 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 9th August 1899, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 52 and 53 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 1st subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS.
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 0-28m., 0-48a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-51a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 3 p.m.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Concert, Seamen's Institute, near Prince's Dock, 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Poona Gymkhana.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of July last was 2,700, of whom 2,035 were Hindus, 627 Mahomedans, and eight Christians.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee. On this occasion, besides the ordinary business of the meeting, monetary prizes from the Estate of Professor Rehatsek, deceased, will be distributed amongst the deserving students of the vernacular branch of the Anjuman schools. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

FIRE AT CURRY ROAD.—A buffalo shed, belonging to a Purdassi milkman, and situated at Curry Road, was found to be on fire on Monday evening, and was razed to the ground in about ten minutes. Three of the buffaloes, of the value of Rs. 300, were burnt to death. The flames were put out by neighbours and mill-hands. The Chinchpoogly steamer was in attendance, but not brought into requisition. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to careless bidies-smoking on the part of the owner of the shed. The total damage was estimated at Rs. 350.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Cama Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Manoobai, a Kharva girl, aged seven years. Deceased resided with her parents at Naigaum. About six weeks ago, the girl went into the compound of a bungalow, belonging to one Rathabai, near her house. While playing there she picked up the pup of a slut, when immediately a dog, which was lying near the slut, jumped at deceased and bit her on the right arm. The girl was attended to by a native medical practitioner of Dadur, and she was apparently getting on well until Saturday last, when she exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. Her parents then removed her to Cama Hospital, where she died on Monday mid-night. The Jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A BOY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dadur Road, regarding the death of Nagaji Sejgiri, aged seven years. Deceased was the son of a dyer, and resided with his parents in a chawl at Dadur Road. On Monday afternoon, Nagaji was playing outside the chawl, while his mother was engaged in grinding corn. A couple of hours afterwards, the mother found the deceased missing, and made inquiries, but could not find any trace of him. The police were informed, and the parents continued their search, but without any success. Next morning the mother went to a pond at the back of the house and discovered the body of her son floating on the surface of the water. She removed the body, life being extinct. It was evident that the boy, while playing near the pond, accidentally fell into it and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SEQUEL TO THE SEDITION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Nageshwar Sitaram Pansalkar, Balkrishna Laxmon Pandulekar, and Ramchandra Bhicaji were charged with attempting to fabricate evidence for the purpose of being used in a stage of judicial proceeding, namely, evidence to prove that Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, editor and proprietor of the Marathi newspaper called "Gurakhi," who was charged with publishing seditious articles, was not in Bombay at the time of publication, but was at a certain village in Nassik. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent McDermott, prosecuted; while the accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. J. V. Bhat, pleader. The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. A preliminary inquiry had been held in the matter by Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, before granting sanction for the prosecution of the accused. Yesterday, Mr. Edward Fahey, Judicial Clerk to Mr. Slater, produced the evidence recorded by Mr. Slater during the inquiry. Witnesses for the prosecution having been examined, the first accused stated that it was not true that he got the letter (Ex. C.) written by the second accused and got it sent to Pandurli. The second accused admitted that he wrote Exhibit C to his brother at Pandurli, telling him that if anybody came there to ask him about Bhatye, he should reply in the manner suggested in the letter and not give out the true facts. The witness Dadabhoy, managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, suggested that he (the accused) should write the letter to his brother at Pandurli. The first accused was not there at all. The third accused declined to make any statement. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 17th instant.

DROWNED IN THE VICTORIA BASIN.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu man, aged about fifty years, was found floating on the surface of the water in the Victoria Basin, Port Trust ramasee, on duty at the bunder. The police were informed, and they had the body removed. There were no mark of violence on the body, with the exception of a wound and several abrasions on the head, which might have been caused by the head coming in contact with some rocks in the water. The body was subsequently identified as that of one Vithoba Darkooji, a coolie in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel & Co. It appears that the deceased and his brother Gainoo arrived in Bombay about fifteen days ago and worked together as coolies at the Victoria Bunner. They lived together in a shed belonging to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel and Co. They took their food on Monday evening and retired to rest. When Gainoo awoke on the following morning he found his brother missing from the shed. Gainoo made inquiries, but failed to find the deceased until the ramosee discovered the body in the basin. It is supposed that deceased must have got up during the night and gone to the basin, which is unprotected, and is within fifteen paces from the shed, and while seated at the edge of the basin, he must have accidentally fallen in and got drowned. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the Victoria Bund regarding the death of the deceased. The evidence disclosed that deceased was in the habit of going and sitting at the edge of the basin at night times. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT FOR NOTED BURGLARS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nanalkhan Kalikhan and Govind Shivram, old offenders, were prosecuted on three charges of burglary and theft of ornaments, watches, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of Khare Ali Goolam Hoosein and two others. It appears that complainant Khare Ali is a watchmaker and has his place of business at Bhendy Bazaar Road, at the corner of J. J. Hospital, where he also resides. About 5 o'clock, on Thursday morning, Khare Ali was aroused by hearing some noise in his shop. On looking through an opening in the floor of the room he noticed some persons in the shop below. Complainant quietly went downstairs, when the two accused ran out of the shop by the front door. He raised an alarm and chased them. A policeman and two neighbours, who have their shops close by, also pursued the thieves and succeeded in capturing them at a short distance from the shop. One of the accused, while being secured, made a plunge at the complainant with an iron pike which he had in his hand, but he was soon disarmed. Both the accused were then searched, and ten watches and five chains were found in their possession. In the course of the police investigation, property in two other cases was recovered by the police from three Marwaris, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. At the close of the case Inspector Williamson produced a record of three previous convictions against first accused and five against second accused. Both the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A DISHONEST AYAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Morris charged Mary De Silva, an ayah, with the theft of a leather bag and a cushion, of the collective value of Rs. 12, belonging to Mr. Straker, Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Constable Morris said that, as Mr. Straker, who was a pilot, had left Bombay on Monday evening, Mrs. Straker appeared as the plainant. Mrs., Florence Straker stated in her evidence that she resided in a bungalow at Colaba Causeway. The accused had been in her service as a lady's ayah for the last six weeks. On the 5th instant she returned to her house from hospital and found several things missing. Suspecting the accused and two other servants, she dismissed them. Two days after the complainant searched for the bag as she wanted to go up-country for a change, but missed it. On making inquiries of the cook, she was informed that the accused had taken it away on the previous day. The matter was then reported to the police, and Mr. Straker subsequently found the missing bag as well as the cushion from the ayah's house. The accused stated in her defence that she had bought the bag from a hawker for Rs. 2, but the cushion was presented to her by Mrs. Straker, together with an easy chair. In her cross-examination Mrs. Straker admitted that she had given the easy chair to the accused, but denied having given the cushion as well. The bag, she said, was her husband's, and produced a bill from Siddick and Co., showing the purchase of the article. At the conclusion of evidence, the complainant requested the Court not to deal hardly with the accused. His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	44	27	20	32	10	28	41
Tuesday, Aug. 8th	0	04	0	02	0	17	0	49
Total	24	48	27	22	32	27	28	90
Total fall to Aug. 8th, 1898.	53	40	52	79	55	12	48	05
Total fall to Aug. 8th, 1897.	48	09	48	92	51	10	43	22

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	69	79
6th August, 1899	4	12
Total	73	91

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	54
Sunday, 6th August, 1899	1	38
Total	24	92
Total up to 6th August, 1898	30	90
Total up to 6th August, 1897	20	33

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·576	SSE	3	86°6	74°1	80	0·55	4·89	−5·06
Simla	29·558	SE	7	97°8	70°1	57	...	2·12	−5·30
Delhi	29·591	WNW	4	100·2	83°0	55	...	3·70	−4·50
Agra	29·548	NW	6	99°0	81·9	56	...	21·24	+4·91
Cawnpore	29·533	WSW	1	97·9	82°1	65	...	38·65	...
Allahabad	29·557	WNW	7	95°1	80°3	72	...	25·67	+6·15
Jhansi	29·588	W	4	97·2	81°7	59	...	23·84	+9·44
Jacobabad	29·510	E	4	104·1	83°0	73	...	0·00	−2·02
Karachi	29·590	W	12	99·9	80°7	85	...	0·03	−1·50
Jeypore	29·547	WSW	3	97·0	69°8	51	...	10·74	−3·77
Ajmere	29·622	SW	8	93·4	57·1	69	...	8·28	−3·39
Deesa	29·666	SW	19	97·2	77·5	71	...	1·15	−14·39
Ahmedabad	29·673	SW	9	99·7	78·6	65	...	3·61	...
Bhuj	29·663	WSW	23	91·3	77·4	80	...	0·55	−8·39
Jamnagar	29·655	SSW	27	94·0	80·2	74	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·676	W	17	95·4	78·5	76	...	6·25	−1·69
Bhawnagar Para	29·684	SW	21	86·9	79·8	59	...	4·64	...
Veraval	29·678	WSW	21	84·0	80·5	84	...	4·50	...
Neemuch	29·669	Variable	14	92·5	70·0	76	...	4·02	−2·37
Indore	29·640	W	9	86·2	73·1	75	...	13·01	−1·78
Saugor	29·641	W	7	89·7	73·6	75	...	18·06	−9·08
Jubbulpore	29·600	W	1	90·9	75·6	76	...	23·98	−14·89
Mohenabad	29·559	SW	1	89·7	75·2	78	...	15·41	−16·13
Khandwa	29·693	...	11	92·2	74·1	72	...	5·62	−10·88
Raipur	29·595	SSW	6	93·4	75·6	71	...	11·80	−17·33
Nagpur	29·641	WNW	10	90·5	70·1	71	...	7·78	−18·72
Amraoti	29·675	W	1	95·7	74·3	74	...	7·16	−12·27
Akola	29·710	NW	12	94·9	74·7	78	0·03	5·82	−12·94
Surat	29·685	WSW	12	89·6	79·6	79	...	17·46	−12·85
Malegaon	29·666	W	20	89·8	73·1	82	...	3·70	−6·42
Bombay	29·74	W	2	85·3	78·6	81	0·20	27·76	−22·90
Poona	29·730	W	15	77·6	70·1	88	0·28	6·08	−6·55
Ahmednagar	29·716	W	15	84·9	69·9	72	0·02	5·15	..
Sholapur	29·733	W	21	84·3	?	86	0·33	6·05	...
Kalnagiri	29·765	WNW	1	89·4	77·9	83	0·03	33·74	−34·41
Belgaum	29·765	W	22	79·3	68·8	85	0·38	15·77	−7·03
Goa	29·790	NW	15	86·0	76·4	82	0·33	29·35	...
Karwar	29·767	W	8	89·7	74·5	77	0·48	38·57	−14·74
Mangalore	29·826	WNW	2	87·3	72·4	86	1·29	49·45	−27·22
Calicut	29·846	Calm	3	85·7	72·3	94	0·73	55·15	−11·94
Cochin	29·850	NE	1	89·5	73·6	92	0·53	57·66	−16·32
Bangalore	29·701	W	7	87·3	66·8	67	...	1·32	−7·85
Secunderabad	29·693	WNW	14	85·7	74·0	79	0·01	5·45	−7·91
Masulipatam	29·698	WNW	15	87·6	74·6	84	0·21	3·61	−8·96
Bellary	29·749	WNW	15	94·2	75·2	53	...	1·87	−8·23
Cuddapah	29·751	W	M	101·7	80·9	59	...	0·41	−3·14
Madras	29·747	WNW	9	89·0	82·5	84	...	5·0	−2·20
Coimbatore	29·800	W	11	89·4	71·4	55	...	0·78	−2·45
Trichinopoly	29·785	WSW	15	98·6	79·3	?	...	1·84	−2·00
Negapatam	29·787	W	11	100·0	80·9	77	...	2·79	−2·14
Colombo	29·83	SW	10	90·0	78·8	79	0·02	10·41	−3·41
Aden	29·693	SW	7	91.3	85°8	78	...	...	−0·15

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat and at Ajmere and Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Negapatam and 20 at Bhavnagar Para and Bombay.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small and unimportant, and the skies are clear in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at most stations in the Central Provinces, and more or less cloudy elsewhere.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours was chiefly confined to the West and Malabar Coast stations, Mangalore reporting 1·29", Calicut 0·73", Cochin and Goa 0·53," Karwar 0·48", Belgaum 0·33", Bombay 0·30" and Ratnagiri 0·03". Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Akola, Secunderabad, Colombo and Masulipatam report having received rain in light or moderate showers.

The monsoon gradient on the West and Malabar Coasts has somewhat decreased and is now less than normal. Conditions are, however, favourable for rain in light or moderate showers along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and a few scattered showers at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The abnormal chart indicate the existence of a depression far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The baric gradients are less steep than yesterday, and winds will slacken in force. A belt of comparatively high pressure lies over Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana, and a portion of the Central Provinces, where the weather is inclined to become clear.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·638
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 489
Fall of Rain	0·49
Total fall during month	1·72
year	29·90
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 8th August	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 7.

10 p.m.	81·1

TUESDAY.—AUGUST 8.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	84·0
6 p.m.	83·5

MR. W. R. HAMILTON.

AFTER doing valuable and very useful service for over thirty-one years, an able servant of the State retires on pension from Tuesday next. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate and a barrister-at-law, has not only done solid work in connection with the various appointments held by him; but has also done much useful literary work. For two years successively, he was selected to write the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (for 1881-82 and 1882-83), and the reports were highly approved for the lucidity of the language employed as well as for the skill with which a large quantity of materials had been crystallised into readable form. Mr. Hamilton is also the author of works known as the "Police Manual," "Local Self-Government," and "Villages," a help to the understanding of village customs in India. He is also the author of an admirable "Commentary on the Indian Penal Code." Mr. Hamilton's numerous friends in the presidency will be gratified to learn that his retirement does not mean the severance of the old ties of friendship, for he intends to practise at the local Bar, where also he has many friends.

On his first joining the service in May 1868, Mr. Hamilton was attached as extra assistant in the Secretariat, and in the following year was appointed to the post of Superintendent in the Political, Secret, Educational, and Judicial departments of the Secretariat. In the same year, after passing in the vernacular, he was appointed assistant to the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, when he early distinguished himself and published the Police Manual. In the year 1874, having for a few months discharged the duties of Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner in the same division, he was appointed City Magistrate of Poona and placed in the first grade of Deputy Collector. As chairman of the Poona Municipality, Mr. Hamilton introduced water-supply into the town from the Canal, and greatly improved the finances by raising the taxation and collecting the octroi systematically. In July 1876, he was transferred as Huzur Deputy Collector at Nassik, where he rendered valuable service during the famine. In August 1879, he was appointed City Magistrate and Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, where he remained for several years. On two occasions, namely, in September 1882 and again in September 1883, Mr. Hamilton was transferred to Bombay, to compile the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency; and on another occasion to prepare the criminal form for use under the new Criminal Procedure Code. In July 1885, he officiated as City Magistrate and Superintendent of Weighment of Opium at Ahmedabad. In August of the following year, and again in June 1887, Mr. Hamilton was brought to Bombay to officiate as Third Presidency Magistrate. The manner in which he discharged his duties afforded general satisfaction; and in January 1888, he was confirmed in the post of Third Presidency Magistrate here. In August 1890, while on leave, he was promoted to the office of Second Presidency Magistrate; and has thus held the post of a Presidency Magistrate for about twelve years. Mr. Hamilton was a prominent member of the Municipal Corporation for some years, and gained the confidence of the public. Originally Mr. Hamilton intended to follow the law as a profession; but subsequently abandoned the idea. Later on, however, when appointed a Presidency Magistrate, he kept terms at the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar. He is yet in the prime of manhood, being in the fifty-fifth year of his age; and his friends and well-wishers expect a successful career for him at the local Bar.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 4th August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	93	81
Karachi	5	5
Poona (including Cantonment)	1372	1103
Districts.		
Kaira	50	28
Broach	43	32
Surat	99	63
Thana	149	91
Nasik	393	300
Poona (excluding City)	103	10
Satara	302	225
Sholapur	10	6
Ahmednagar	35	23
Kolaba	2	2
Ratnagiri	23	15
Belgaum	953	559
Dharwar	158	102
Bijapur	71	53
Kanara	34	28
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	545	464
Cutch	39	27
Rewa Kantha	53	43
Baroda territory	37	20
Janjira	4	3
Aundh	8	4
Savnur	4	1
Total	4376	3124
Week ending	3581	2344
Total to date	275,355	217,455

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandeish, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, and Bhor were free during the week.

THE KHOST MURDER.

No clue, either to the robbed articles or the murderers of the late Mr. Nicolas of Khost, has been obtained up to now, but a few persons are still under arrest on Shahi on suspicion, amongst whom is one Malik Loloo. This man, on the night of the 20-21 ultimo, tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a kerosine tin that was lying in the cell in which he was confined; but he was caught in the act by the Police sentry on guard who gave the alarm. The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar came to the spot at once, and saw the culprit dancing about his cell. He is a ferocious looking man, and would not, at first, allow any one to come near him. However, a Tahsil official persuaded him to put his hands out through the bars of a window of his cell and hand-cuffs, to be put on them, but still he would not allow any policeman to come near him. He was, however, got out of his cell somehow, and placed in the open, and the Assistant Surgeon of Shahrig sent for. This official, accompanied by his hospital assistant and compounder, soon came, and, after stopping the bleeding, examined the wound and dressed it. Next morning the Assistant Surgeon again came, along with Lieutenant H. Lincoln, I.M.S., Medical Officer-in-Charge, plague duty, to attend on the would-be suicide, and after thoroughly re-examining the wound sutured and dressed it. The man has since made rapid strides towards recovery.

Mr. Asgarsar Zavak Nicholas was born at Jaifa, a small town near Ispahan, in Persia, about the year 1870. His father was a merchant in a small way in Jaifa and died, when Nicholas was a mere child leaving a small fortune for the education of his 3 sons, of whom Nicholas was the youngest. The two elder brothers began their lives as mine explorers in the service of the Shah of Persia, and the little boy accompanied his brothers in their excursions. Thus was laid the foundation of his after-career in life. He had, however, to leave his mother country during a time when his brothers were in trouble over some metal, which they found during their mining explorations. In 1881 he landed at Bombay and, after staying a few days there, went to Calcutta and began life on his own account, through the help of a few Armenian merchants, as a petty trader, but he did not stick to this profession long becoming disgusted with it. He then left India and returned to his native country. After a short stay in Persia, he came back to India and, going direct to Calcutta, was admitted into the Armenian College there at which he received his education. On leaving College, he worked for a short time in the Banga Coal mines, from whence he came to Baluchistan and obtained employment in the Khost Colliery in 1893, where he worked up to the time of his sad death, giving the highest satisfaction to his superiors, and his subordinates having great respect and regard for him.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE COLABA AND UMARKHADI DRAINAGE WORKS.

T. A. BULKLEY AND CO. *vs.* P. C. H. SNOW.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment in this matter. This was an application to the Appeal Court, in which the appellants, Messrs. Bulkley and Co., raised objections to a special report of Mr. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, in a case in which the appellants were the plaintiffs and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, was the defendant; and which case had reference to the Colaba and Umarkhadi Drainage Works. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Macleod, in his report dated the 30th June last, said counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs had raised the following issues:—(1) Whether having regard to the order of the 24th March 1899, by which the special report of the Commissioner of the 20th February was allowed, and the issue raised by the attorney for the plaintiffs was found in the affirmative, the Commissioner was bound to hold that all the work in the plaintiffs' account (as represented by the black and green ink figures) was completed work in the sense that it formed part of the completed units of measurements, and that it was only incumbent on the plaintiffs to prove with regard to their red ink figures? (2) Whether the defendants were estoppel from contending that the work in red ink figures comprised in units in black and green ink figures appeared, when admitted, to form part of such units and not to be included in the said black and green ink figures, were not done by the plaintiffs? Mr. Macleod, after hearing counsel for the plaintiffs, stated in his report that he had decided the issues in the negative. It was against the above report that the present appeal was heard.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, after stating how the Colaba and Umarkhadi contracts had been entered into, said that at an early stage questions arose as to the material obligations of the contracting parties, and in particular as to the conditions on which the plaintiffs became entitled to interim payments. Rival claims were based on the clauses of the agreements. On the one hand the contractors claimed that they were entitled to be paid monthly for actual work calculated at the schedule rates subject to certain deductions. On the other hand the defendants maintained that the plaintiffs were only entitled to payment for work comprised in completed sections. The defendants adhered to the position thus assumed by them, and in the end, called on the plaintiffs to with

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH
AND
WATSON'S A I CLUB WHISKY.

MESSRS. JAMES WATSON & Co., LD., DISTILLERS, DUNDEE, offer a Case of 1 dozen Quart Bottles of their celebrated A I CLUB WHISKY to the person making a correct or nearest correct forecast of the result of the above Match as follows :—

1ST.—Will the Match be finished or drawn ?
2ND.—Winning Team.
3RD.—By how much ?

N. B.—Competitors who reply "Drawn" must state who will lead on the first innings and by how many runs.

Answers to be sent by 10 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11 Instant, to the Editor of the "Indian Sporting Times" ("Times of India" office), who has kindly consented to scrutinise the same. The result will be advertised in the "Indian Sporting Times" of Sunday, the 13th idem, and the Bombay Daily papers of the 14th idem. The winner may send for the case from F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
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OFFICES IN INDIA.
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Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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Opposite Bombay Club.

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NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
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ODARMAL.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

THE London financial and Liverpool Cotton Markets were closed yesterday, and in consequence we have this evening no fresh news to chronicle regarding them.

In New York Bar Silver was unchanged at 60 1-2 cents per oz., also demand exchange on London at 4'86 dollars.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 1-3 cents per lb. in New York; August futures were 2 points higher at 5'56 cents, and December 3 points, at 5'82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, and the only puchases reported were 1,000 bales on account of the mills, comprising 400 Damargaum at Rs. 141 to 145 per candy, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 142, 150 Akote at Rs. 143, 150 Khangaum at Rs. 138, 100 Broach at Rs. 165, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 145.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been no further change in prices to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,864	bales.
Wheat	27,778	cwts.
Linseed	5,571	"
Rapeseed	8,334	"
Gingellyseed	751	"
Poppyseed	1,051	"
Castorseed	4,753	"
Rice	3,616	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged, with little or nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have maintained their level of yesterday, in a steady market, 1s. 3 15-16d. being quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were in scarce supply, and the enquiry for Bank Paper, for near delivery, was very limited, the market closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	1'70. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is a steady feeling in the market with 100 1-2 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 7-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 lower; Port Canning Press, Rs. 5 higher, and Bombay Burmah Trading, Rs. 25 in the first issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes 99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66 11-16
Bar Silver 27 3-4
The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAME MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived here this afternoon, and the s.s. Maria Valerie, from Tientsin, sailed for Bombay via Karachi this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kageshima Maru, left Hong kong for Singapore, on the 8th inst.

Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Duc. Baiduino, Captain O. Canepa, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th inst.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr E Gunter as cabin, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,331 tons, Captain C Osborne, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Warren, and Mrs Oliver and two children.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, Singapore, China, and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Y Konishi, Mr and Mrs Kusumoto and daughter, Miss S Ioida, and Mrs T Agana.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,161 tons, Captain T P Hamilton, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, via Seycelles and Momoasa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Hodsago and child, Mrs Cabral and daughter, Mr J B Bastean and 136 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denay			P & O Co
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Jossab
Foylemore	2024	Ellis			Bombay Co
Baandra	2215	Smart			M M & Co
Mazagon	3479	Cooke			P & O Co

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Canara s	Acheson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Bezwada s	Tyrrell	Shanghai.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Patna, Hamilton, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, Yoshizawa, for Japan, &c.
" Persia, Osborne, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,300 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales hides, W & A Graham and Co; 16 cwt dry chillies, Shurriff Rahimjee; 5 cases brassware, Ardeshir Byramjee; 6 bales hides, W & A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, Bundally Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khalif s—501 cwt rapeseed, 5,022 cwt linseed, 3,42) cwt castorseed, 3,147 cwt mowraseed, 17,836 cwt wheat, 1,214 cwt teaseed: Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Singapore s—55 cwt hyposboite, Yau Shun and Co; 60 cwt cloves, Treng Tack and Co; 48 cwt hyposbite, Abdoolla Mowjee and Co; 18 cwt bdellum, P F Talati; 52 cwt Kadro, Quan Lun Esoo; 84 cwt jurdaloo, A C Esmalijee.

FOR KOBE.

Obra s—2,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 521 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 98 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Y S H Reddy and Co; 2,001 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, K & N Talati and Co; 292 bales cotton, Glads and Co; 260 bales cotton, The Metsiy B Kaisha; 1,030 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 400 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Yan Saun and Co; 50 bales cotton, C Nathabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Obra s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 900 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—83 cases whisky, Abbridge Salmon and Co; 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 10 cases whisky, Cuttar Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—19 cases port wine, D Cowasjee; 4 cases photo materials, D M Dudle and Co; 1 pipe wine, and 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 19 cases biscuits, Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—25 crates glassware, Reier and Katz; 3 cases earthenware, C Flore and Co; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy; 10 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 24 cases glassware, Jogonar Shewjee; 9 packages medicine, M Ostermayer and Co.

Rothenfels s—4 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—100 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—123 cases playing cards, M Suragoodin; 10 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co; 50 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co; 15 cases earthenware, Mahamed Merally and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee; 8 packages provision, C Coilonello.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—165 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—10 cases liquers, Chipson and Co.
Singapore s—9 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—15 cases glass bangles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLINS.—July 23, at Murree, the wife of Captain W B Mullins, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
SCOTT-OLDFIELD.—August 2, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Jno Scott-Oldfield, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.
RICHARDS.—August 4, at Holmbury, Alipur, the wife of C de C Richards, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KENAY.—August 1, at Maharanee Tea Estate, Toong, Thomas Kenay of West Point, late Engineer to the Darjiling Municipality, aged 73 years, 8 weeks.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

A BLUE Book containing the Index and Appendices to the Evidence taken before the Indian Currency Committee, has been presented to Parliament, and brought to India by the last mail. The memorials, memoranda, and miscellaneous papers in the Appendix have an interest and value second only to the replies of the witnesses to upwards of 12,000 searching questions, propounded by the Committee. The views of the different Chambers of Commerce of India occupy the first place. These commercial bodies, one and all, smite the proposals of the Government of India, especially the suggestion to melt down rupees. The Madras Chamber, while strongly protesting against the violent contraction of the currency, as disastrous to the trade and prosperity of the country, approved of Mr. Lindsay's scheme, but with some misgiving. The Bengal Chamber thought a gold currency to be entirely unsuited to the requirements of India. The Bombay Chamber was even more emphatic, affirming that gold could only be introduced into circulation under conditions of the money market ruinous to both foreign and internal commerce, and could only be retained in circulation so long as those conditions were maintained. A desire to revert to the era of open Mints was plainly intimated in the declaration that all that is necessary for the prosperity of trade is a sufficiency of the currency to which the country has been accustomed, and that "there is nothing more necessary for its development than a free and natural supply of currency regulated automatically." The Karachi Chamber was unable to discover that the trade of India has been retarded by gold changes in the value of the rupee, and disapproved of the introduction of a gold standard. The Bombay native share-brokers and the Bengal cotton-spinners were equally positive that the attempt to introduce a gold currency would spell ruin to their special interests and to the whole country. The brokers hold that the traders since 1873 have accustomed themselves to suit their business to the great fluctuations of exchange. Bengal cotton-spinners, claiming to represent 60 per cent. of that industry, considered that the wisest and safest course might be found in the admission by the Indian Government of the failure of the present system, and a reversion to a free silver basis of value. Representations in the same sense were sent in by the Indigo planters and the Tea planters.

The prosperous Kolar Gold-field Mining Board, with strange blindness, wholly failed to see that the creation of a gold currency in India would be an immense boon to their industry. They dwelt on the iniquity of giving the rupee a value in excess of the ten-pence representing its silver price. They put their hard case in concrete form: They had embarked a capital of two and a-half millions sterling in gold mining, and found to their dismay that the purchasing power of that capital was seriously diminished by the creation of a false standard. The working expenses of the mines require ten millions of rupees annually. The intrinsic value of the rupee being ten pence, this should amount to £416,666, whereas the amount actually required to meet this remittance at the artificial rate of one and four pence per rupee is £666,666, an excess of £250,000. "It will thus be seen," wrote the Board to Sir Henry Fowler, "that an industry which should receive the fostering care of all good government is being laid under contribution to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling per annum—or a first charge of 10 per cent. on its nominal capital—in the support of a policy which is directly opposed to its own interests." This curious communication winds up with the oracular statement that "cheap capital and a natural exchange are the chief requirements of the people and must eventually tend to the prosperity of the country." Cheap capital, of course, means a ten-penny rupee, which would give this particular Board an extra quarter of a million a year clear profit. By reducing the value of the rupee still further their profits might soon reach millions. Mr. T. P. Cama, of 3, Great Winchester Street, London, informed the Committee that he should not be at all surprised to see a rupee equal to a penny, if India retained a silver currency. He has seen exchange at two and three pence, and free silver knocked it down by degrees to less than one-half. Mr. Cama also gave instances of the way in which a falling rupee reacts upon trade. When silver, in 1892, was at thirty-nine pence, and the rupee at one and three pence, wheat sold at thirty shillings a quarter. If India were to establish a gold currency, with the rupee at two shillings, she would not be able to sell wheat under forty-eight shillings. But if the rupee goes down to a penny, India can sell wheat in the English market at two shillings a quarter, which would be equivalent to twenty rupees in India. This is the *reductio ad absurdam* of the theory that a falling exchange and a depreciated rupee stimulate production and enhance the prosperity of India. It is needless to say that the overwhelming preponderance of expert opinion is wholly opposed to that view. The Foreign Office has contributed valuable reports from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, Brazil, and Peru, showing that these various countries have found that adverse exchange and a depreciating currency, far from adding to their prosperity, have threatened them with economic disaster. They have nearly all set themselves to remedy a state of things spelling ruin to their finances and to their external commerce, by establishing a gold standard and reforming their currency.

India might have led the way in that direction if the Government and the India Office had acted upon the recommendations of a Special Commission, appointed in 1866 to consider the whole question. That Commission reported that "the demand for a gold currency is unanimous throughout the country." Every Chamber of Commerce in India urged the same demand. In May, 1872, Sir Richard Temple laid before Lord Northbrook's Government an important minute giving cogent reasons for that course. It was handed to the Committee in November last by Lord Northbrook, and was thus for the first time made public. Sir Richard pointed out that with the solitary exception of Mr. Wilson, every financial member concurred in the opinion that a gold currency was among the urgent wants of India. They and all the best authorities held that "the money which is to be the medium of exchange and the measure of value in large transactions, or in all save small transactions, should be gold, the metal most suited for such purposes from its greatly superior estimation. Silver is suited only for transactions too small for the use of gold; just as copper is suited only for transactions too small for the use of silver." Innumerable authorities were cited to show that as countries advanced in civilisation gold was resorted to as the most convenient currency for large transactions, while silver and copper or other coarse metal were employed as token money. "It will hardly be denied," wrote Sir Richard, "that India is a civilised country. Although civilisation in a politico-economic sense is not so diffused in India as in Europe; though the mass of the people are less civilised than the corresponding classes of a European people, still India has a fair proportion of civilisation, has a large field for the exercise of political economy; all which, inconsiderable relative to the vastness of the country, is considerable absolutely. Though on the whole a poor country, still India is in parts rich enough, has within particular limits great wealth, has extensive transactions, has in some respects much to do with money on a great scale." It might be said, he argued, that only a limited number of the people would see a gold currency if it existed, but that limited number represent "just those classes whose skill, enterprise and intelligence go far to make the fortune of the nation. If the sections of the people who would use gold were summed up, they would be found to represent a great and growing interest, and if they really require a gold currency, that would be a strong reason for introducing it." That the Indian people like a gold currency was shown by the fact that all the Imperial dynasties had one, and that the traditional gold coinage circulated freely until it was demonetised in 1835 by our Government. Those who advocated the continuance of a silver standard and the reopening of the Mints, appear to have been under the impression that those institutions were introduced into the country by the original Aryan settlers.

BISHOP HANLON in his last letter from Uganda gives some details of the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, the two troublesome rebel chiefs, which was effected a few months ago. The Indian troops there have the credit of ridding us of those two rascals who for years past have stood in the way of peace and good government. It seems that the capture was carefully planned and carried out, as it need be, for Mwanga had been a fugitive for over two years, baffling every attempt to secure him. Just before his capture Kabarega was in the act of firing his rifle, when a ball from the Government ranks struck the barrel of his rifle, shattered the fingers on his left hand, and, travelling along the piece, entered his right arm, which has since been amputated. Mwanga was caught lying on the battlefield, where he had fainted away. Ten Nubians were caught and some Baganda chiefs, who have been with Mwanga from the beginning. These latter—two Catholic chiefs and two Protestant chiefs—are now in prison awaiting trial. The two kings, no doubt, expected to receive short shrift, but they have been sent into exile. Bishop Hanlon saw them both, and describing them says :—"Kabarega's countenance looked that of a thorough heathen, capable of much cruelty. God alone knows what barbarities this man has committed in his time. Mwanga was looking attenuated after his two years of being hunted down. His beard and hair were fearfully overgrown—a sign of mourning and misery. The natives, both men and women, always shave the whole head, and the men keep their curly beards—if they have any, which few have—closely cut. Mwanga was neither silent nor sullen, but very polite in his answers to all who addressed him." Since their capture Uganda is at peace, and the only trouble in the neighbourhood now is at Bukedii. It appears that in the early days of Mwanga's revolt an elephant hunter, named Nanganga, with some forty followers armed with muzzle-loaders, in the forest of North Kyagwe, revolted, and destroyed villages, pillaged and lifted cattle, sheep, and goats. Some notice was taken of them from time to time, but they were never put down. Lately they have been getting more dangerous, and a few days ago nearly all the smaller chiefs of Kyagwe, under the leadership of the principal chief, Sekibolo, with some 600 of a native army, went off to put an end to them. It is doubtful, however, if they will succeed as operations in the forest are all in favour of the defenders, a fact which perturbs the missionaries very greatly as their station at Nagalama is within four hours' journey of the disturbed tracts.

THE Presidency plague returns show an increase of 795 attacks and 780 deaths on the week. The presence of the rainy season has driven people from the fields to their homes, and the absence of rain seems to have brought about the increase. If the fair weather were seasonable, people would be living in the fresh air and would be well. Under existing circumstances they are in their houses with every window and ventilation aperture tightly closed to keep out the rain which has not fallen, and they fall sick in consequence. In every affected district with the exception of Broach the figures have gone up. Bombay city has risen from 65 and 60 to 96 and 81 and Poona city from 1,156 and 868 to 1,372 and 1,103—a truly terrible state of affairs. Kaira, Broach, Surat, Nasik and Satara show steady increases. In Thana the figures have jumped from 96 and 68 to 147 and 94. Poona district this week reports 168 and 130 as against 97 and 66 last week, and of these 69 and 61 are given as imported cases and deaths. Sholapur, which was free last week but for a couple of imported cases, now reports ten and six indigenous. Kolaba too was free, and now records two fatal indigenous cases. Belgaum reports fewer cases but more deaths. Dharwar and Bijapur have both doubled their figures, and Kolhapur is still in a bad way. All the Native States and political agencies which were free last week are free in the new returns with the exception of Savanur, which now records four attacks and one death. Railway inspection goes on apace, eleven cases, of which ten proved fatal, having been discovered. The total number of admitted plague cases in the presidency now numbers two and three-quarter lakhs, death occurring in two lakhs and seventeen thousand.

THE report of the General Committee of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarin Sabha is always welcome, for it is, year by year, a report of steady and continuous progress among the Rajput Sardars. Whether that progress is as brisk as some of its friends desire is another matter. But there are some who think the time has almost arrived when the rules regulating the expenditure incurred at marriage and funeral ceremonies might now be revised. They have been in force for over eleven years, and by this time Rajputs must surely have recognised that it is an absurdity, if not a piece of culpable extravagance, for a man to spend as much as two-thirds, a half or even one-fourth of a year's income in ceremonies and in feasting a host of parasitic attendants whose prayers are not likely to avail much. Before the establishment of the Sabha it was customary among Rajput Sardars to spend so much on an engagement ceremony as to reduce many of them to poverty and destroy the happiness of the marrying couple beforehand. But that has been stopped now, and as the Sardars have recognised the benefits accruing from rational customs and rational procedure they will soon see the desirability of effecting further economies. The newly issued report shows how closely both Rajputs and Charans have adhered to the rules of the Sabha. Of 5,109 Rajput marriages 4,497 were strictly in accordance with the rules; of 1,634 funerals 1,497 were on approved lines. Among the Charans 243 out of 275 marriages and 91 out of 98 funerals were according to rule. The proportion of breaches of rules was satisfactorily low; but there is still reason for improvement in that respect One of the most gratifying results of the working of the Sabha is that the good example of the Rajputs is being copied by other castes, the Rajgur Porshits of Jodhpur and the Pushkarna Brahmins of Bikanir among these being prominent.

THERE were five cases and three deaths from cholera in Karachi on the 4th instant.

WE are glad but by no means surprised to hear of the gratifying success of Miss Emmeline da Cunha in the examination for the Diploma of Bacteriology in the University of Florence. Miss da Cunha went to Florence for a three months' rest after the arduous work of plague inspection in Bombay Harbour, and remained for a course at the Institute for Higher Studies, one of the most approved institutions in Europe for post-graduate work. After a course of a year of Theoretical and Practical Bacteriology, Miss da Cunha presented a thesis based on her own research and experiments, and written in Italian. The subject selected was "the presence of pathogenic micro-organisms in the mouth and nose in healthy individuals." Both the discussion of the thesis and the subsequent examination took place in Italian. The board of examiners was composed of three Professors, specialists in the subject, and celebrities, Professor Banti, Professor Roster, and Professor Lustig, and of two others selected from outside the staff of Professors. The leading newspapers—the *Nazione*, the *Fiera Mosca*, and the *Corriere Italiano*—speak very highly of Miss da Cunha's success, and warmly praise the young lady doctor, whose musical ability has also received due recognition in Florence.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th July 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 44,795 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 14, 22 in the earnings.

NINE fatal cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Saturday, all of which were stated to have taken place on a previous date. The total mortality was 44, as compared with an average of 51.

MR. FRASER, now officiating Home Secretary, goes to the Central Provinces as Chief Commissioner when Mr. Ibbetson officiates as Home Member *vice* Mr. Rivaz, who takes furlough. Mr. Fraser has made an excellent Home Secretary, and his selection is warmly approved in Simla.

IT was announced yesterday that Government have authorised the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to raise a loan of fifty lakhs of Rupees, bearing interest of four per cent. per annum, in the open market. The loan is to be made repayable within sixty years.

ON the 2nd August the mail tonga was fired on two miles west of Idak, and 12 laden camels belonging to Khostwalls were looted. A pursuit party recovered 11 of the camels. The moveable column went out and found 30 men entrenched in the hills, but as it was getting dark the column returned to Idak.

AT the Gaiety Theatre, last evening, an amateur variety performance was given by a number of local gentlemen in aid of the funds of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. The place was crowded, and the programme was carried out in a highly successful manner. A full account of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

The *Pioneer* thus closes its long and striking notice of Professor A. V. Jackson's "Life of Zoroaster," which has also been noticed in these columns some time ago :—"Mr. Jackson has certainly laid these faithful followers of Zoroaster of our days—our modern Parsis—under lasting obligation, by giving them an accurate and eloquent account of him whom they reverence as their greatest human hero and whom the whole world, ancient and modern, has united to acclaim one of the wisest, brightest and best of mankind."

ON the afternoon of the 3rd instant, while usual daily dak was being conveyed by two sowars of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from the Kurram post to the Barau Levy post, within six miles of Bannu, the sowars were fired on within 600 yards of the Barau Levy post by three men in ambush backed up by others behind. One Rajput sowar dropped at once mortally wounded. The other caught the horse, with carbine and sword attached of his comrade, and got back to Kurram post. Cavalry and infantry went out at once, and recovered the body of the sowar, whose throat had been cut, and sword-belt, pagri, and twenty rounds of ammunition carried off. No trace of the enemy could be found.

RAJA RANAJIT SINHA, of Nachipur, is to be congratulated upon his public spirit in calling the attention of the Government of Bengal to the prevalence of assaults upon women in the neighbourhood of Mymensing. There is every reason to believe that a real state of panic exists among the Hindus in the district and it is also noteworthy that these outrages are committed for the most part by Mohamedans. Many complaints have been reaching us for some time of a a more or less circumstantial character, which obviously could not be made public in their details. Fortunately, Sir John Woodburn recognises the urgent necessity for special measures, both for the prevention and punishment of these dastardly crimes, and we trust that the steps which have now been sactioned will restore confidence throughout the district.

THE retirement of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, after thirty-eight years' service and seventeen years' tenure of his Puisne Judgeship, leaves room for a step in promotion in the Judicial Service in the Lower Provinces. The vacancy is the third only which has occurred since 1885, (when Mr. Justice Macpherson was appointed), on the Civilian Side of the Court; and there are still two Judges, senior to Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, who have respectively forty-two and forty-one years' service to their credit. It is to be presumed that the permanent appointment will go in the ordinary course to Mr. Wilkins, who is at present officiating for Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, and that Mr. Pratt will now be confirmed as legal Remembrancer and Mr. F. F. Handley as District and Session Judge at Alipur. This will give the senior second-grade Judge, Mr. Holmwood, a lift into the first grade; and when Mr. B. C. Seal retires, there will be yet another substantive vacancy in the grade. What also is as important, it will present two more second-grade Judges with the opportunity of officiating in the first grade, for which they have been so waiting.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy gave judgment at the Appeal Court yesterday in the matter of certain exceptions from the Commissioner's report, filed by Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the plaintiffs in a suit against the Municipal Commissioner. The case had originally been heard and fully dealt with by Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Fulton in December 1896 and February 1897. By a decretal order of March 1897 the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take an account of what amount of completed work was done by the plaintiffs and appellants, Messrs. Bulkley and Co., up to the 18th February 1895, and the amount of money payable by the respondent and defendant, the Municipal Commissioner, in respect of the Colaba and Umberkhadi contracts. A discussion took place before the Commissioner as to the expression "completed work"; and it was urged for the plaintiffs that a good deal of work had been done by them which the municipality had not given credit for. Two issues were raised before Mr. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, in reference to the plaintiff's contention, which Mr. Macleod found against them. The finding was appealed from; but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy have confirmed it.

THE results of the annual inspection of native corps in Army Signalling for the year 1898-99 are published. The Commander-in-Chief regrets to notice the deterioration of signalling in the Cavalry. Out of 40 regiments only 15 have obtained a satisfactory figure of merit. He desires that steps may at once be taken to remedy this state of affairs, and expects to see a decided improvement at the next inspection. The results in the infantry are on the whole fairly satisfactory, but it is apparent that in many regiments the progress is very slow, and he trusts that more encouragement and attention will be given by Commanding Officers to signalling instruction. The signalling equipment of many corps are reported to be in unserviceable condition or incomplete. Steps should be at once taken under orders of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding to remedy this. The Commander-in-Chief while recognising that the duties of British officers are to a certain extent heavy, directs that training in this important branch of military education, which in the interests of the service must be brought to a higher state of efficiency than at present, be in no way relaxed. It is noticeable that when Commanding Officers afford personal encouragement, or when the services of a recently qualified officer are made available to supervise the training, the results are in most cases excellent. Corps that have not a recently qualified officer should at once take steps to send an officer to qualify at the Central School of Signalling. The following corps are specially commended for efficiency—4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; 6th Bengal Cavalry; 25th Punjab Infantry; 15th Sikhs; 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; and 24th Punjab Infantry.

A BOSTON physican, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to *Cosmos*, "that the use of artifical teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insist that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they may seem to some people."

THE French paper, "Typo-Litho," draws attention to the superiority of American process work, and points to the use of copper instead of zinc plates as the cause. One of the difficulties experienced in process work is that, after a number of impressions have been taken from a zinc plate, it blocks up. This was the difficulty experienced in America, until the enamel process upon copper was used. If we examine with a strong magnifying-glass the ground of a zinc plate etched with nitric acid, and compare it with that of a copper plate etched with perchloride of iron, the former will have a rough appearance, resembling a file, whilst the latter is clean, and the points stand out from it in good relief. The condition of the zinc is such that the roller gradually fills up the interstices.

FOR transferring pictures (copper prints, &c.) to wood, it is best to choose soft kinds of wood, such as poplar, linden, or maple. The surface is rubbed smooth with bleached linseed oil and warmed over a coal fire. Then the surface is coated three times with varnish from sandarac, 30 grammes; shellac, 15 grammes; turpentine, 15 grammes; and alchohol (90 per cent.), 375 grammes. This varnish may be coloured as desired—red with dragon's blood, or yellow with curcuma. The copper print, &c., is now soaked thoroughly in salt water, then laid on blotting paper so that the moisture is drawn off and the picture only remains damp. Next, coat the wooden surface again with varnish, likewise the print, and lay the latter on the wood with the printed side; lay on a piece of flannel and on the flannel a smooth, warmed piece of wood, and squeeze the whole firmly together in a screw clamp. After a few hours the work is dry, and the back of the paper is carefully rubbed off with a linen rag saturated with water. The transferred picture is rubbed lightly with linseed oil, and coated a few more times with the varnish.

IT is becoming more and more impossible, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks, to regard France as a civilised country. Frenchmen, with the modesty that becomes them so well, still imagine that everyone, shares their delusion that Paris is the Athens of the modern world, and that France is the home of refined taste and refined sentiment. We have learnt something in the last year or two of their sense of justice, toleration, and humanity. The latest news gives fresh evidence that these are not the only virtues they have lost. We have our riots from time to time in other countries than France, but the stripping of a woman stark naked by rioters is eminently characteristic of a land where the worship of lubricity has become the national cult, and shows that the "Loire marriages" would be perfectly possible if a new revolution were to occur to-day. And what is to be said of the disgusting spectacle to which the well dressed flocked from all parts the other day and paid high prices to witness—a wild-beast contest such as the world fondly believed it had been for ever delivered from a good many centuries ago? When fine French ladies step down into the arena and clamour for the blood of a lion which had not shown the "sport" expected of him, it is evident that the most degraded and rotten period of the dying empire of Rome offers the only parallel to modern France. It is sad to see a people, that was once great, giving so startling an exhibition of profligate brutality.

LIEUTENANT LOIR, reads the new Cabinet a lesson in regard to the Navy in the "Moniteur de la Flotte." Captain Mahan's "Influence of sea power upon History" was translated into French by Captain Boisse, and appeared serially in the "Revue Maritime. It

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN WARNING TO CHINA AGAINST AN ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A note from M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Pekin, warns China that an alliance between China and Japan would give great offence to Russia and the consequences would be most serious.

DEBATE ON CHINA IN THE COMMONS.

RUSSIAN PREDOMINANCE AT PEKIN FULL OF PERIL TO PEACE.

A discursive debate on China took place in the House of Commons, last night, in the course of which Mr. Brodrick said that Englishmen naturally viewed any reforms in China favourably, but that the customs of centuries cannot change quickly.

The British Government, he said, hoped for good results from the co-operation of Germany in keeping the Ports open to their trade.

Government, though appearing to proceed alone, was, he said, often giving voice to the opinions of other Powers.

Adverting to the Manchuria Pekin Railway, he said, it would probably be found that other Powers shared the British view that the predominance of any single Power at Pekin cannot be viewed without concern.

The condition of affairs in China, he added, must continue to be fraught with some peril to peace, but the attitude of the British Government is one of patience and watchfulness.

THE INTERROGATION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The interrogation of Captain Dreyfus lasted the whole of the sitting, to-day.

The prisoner steadily denied all the charges.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that although he was unable to report any progress in the negotiations for the abolition of Sugar Bounties, he thought it was possible, in view of the extension of the system of countervailing duties, France might modify her views.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

NO VIOLATION OF TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Brodrick said that no violation of the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam had occurred in connection with the Khorat Railway.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

ADVANCING A STAGE.

Mr. Chamberlain in his Transvaal Despatch intimates his willingness after the settlement of the Franchise question to confer with President Kruger on other matters, including arbitration.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN STILL WANTED IN NAGPUR AND THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

An inch of rain fell along the West Coast on Monday, and the Arabian moasoon has recommenced blowing in strongly, while the storm in the Bay of Bengal is developing and promises to cross into Orissa. No rain, however, has yet fallen in the Deccan or Nagpur country, where prices are rising, and the period when rain would avert famine is rapidly drawing to a close.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

POLICE PATROL ATTACKED.

Shots were fired at a punitive police patrol at Domail, in the Bannu district, on the night of the 28th July. A constable was killed, and his rifle and equipment carried off.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on a tour on the 1st of November next.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The vacant command of the Second Battalion 4th Gurkhas has gone to Colonel A. G. Browne, Major Thomson, from the 1st Battalion, coming as Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant Muspratt, 1st Kents, joins the 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Maconochy, 3rd Sikhs, probably officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, vice Major Kemball, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Worsley, 1st Norfolks, has been selected for appointment to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

DISINFECTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

POONA, Aug. 8.

To-day's returns show 163 cases and 126 deaths recorded in the city, with a total mortality of 157, of which Sukerwar Peith was responsible for 34 cases and 20 deaths, Nana 20 and 10, Bhowani 18 cases and 18 deaths, Vetal 83 and 14, and Sadesiv Peith 12 cases and 6 deaths.

There were 30 cases and 28 deaths in the Cantonment, where Butler Mohalla, Kamatipura and Sholapur bazaar are badly affected. In the District the returns show 14 cases and 13 deaths.

The Medical authority at Poona station has issued the following notification:—All departures by rail, with certain exceptions, will be required to undergo disinfection before leaving the Poona railway station. Clothing and bedding of first and second-class passengers will not be disinfected, unless such are manifestly travelling in such classes to avoid the plague rules or appear for other reasons. Third-class passengers' bedding and clothing will be disinfected.

The District Magistrate of Poona has issued notice regarding the prohibition of performances at all theatres in Poona City from 10th August.

Miss O'Gorman, daughter of Sergt.-Major O'Gorman, has been discharged cured from the Sassoon Hospital.

BOAT CLUB MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the Royal Connaught Boat Club was held, yesterday, at Kirkee. It was decided to hold the regatta in the coming cold weather.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

As now settled, the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 23rd October, arriving in Calcutta on the 16th December.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

WINNER OF THE GOLD MEDAL.

It is understood the gold medal of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition this year goes to Mr. R. D. Mackenzie.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Finucane leaves for England to-morrow, after making over charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Secretaryship to Mr. Holderness.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, succeeds Mr. Maynard as Junior Secretary, Punjab Government.

THE SECUNDERABAD GRAIN FRAUDS.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 8.

In the grain frauds case, to-day, Mr. Forbes, for the defence, argued that the first accused was not a public servant as defined by the Indian Penal Code, and therefore not liable to be charged with receiving in illegal gratification.

Mr. Bezonjee Arderjee, pleader for the second accused, said there was no evidence whatever to identify his client with the conspiracy to defraud Government.

Mr. Ramchandra Pillai, for the prosecution, argued that the conspiracy to defraud the Government by falsely representing the rates in Price Current lists actually existed between the accused, Sergeant Walsh, and the pay havildars and the regimental kotwals.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till the 11th, to consider Mr. Forbes' contention that accused was not a public servant.

The charge of forgery was withdrawn.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, arrived here, last evening, from Poona by the ordinary passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private, and a few officials had assembled at the station to meet his Excellency, among those present being Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District; the Hon'ble Mr. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and Plague Commissioner; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Mr. Dawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. J. H. Da Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Condon, Under-Secretary, Plague Department. His Excellency on alighting from the special saloon shook hands with those present. The Governor then, in company of his Private Secretary, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point, where he will put up during his short stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting battery at sunrise, to-day, announcing the arrival. His Excellency will return to Kirkee on Saturday next, by the afternoon train. The departure will be private.

THE POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the communication you published on Monday from your Simla correspondent, on the subject of the Teaching University, will you kindly permit me to say that the property proposed to be settled by Mr. Tata on his heirs is apart from, and nearly equal in extent to, the original endowment of thirty lakhs assigned for the benefit of the Teaching University? Perhaps also the public will be glad to know that the promoters of the scheme expect its speedy realization.—Yours, &c.,

B. J. PADSHAH.
Hony. Secretary, Post-Graduate Education Scheme.
Aug. 8.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

Concluding a resolution in review of the Bombay Forest administration report, H. E. the Governor in Council (per Mr. Lawrence) says he fully recognises the difficulties with which the Forest Department had to contend during the year under review. The restrictions upon communication and trade imposed in the endeavours to arrest the progress of plague, the alarm generated by the epidemic, and the stagnation of business following a period of widespread distress were sufficient to discourage and hamper the most devoted and zealous public servants. In several cases, the Department was called upon to lend officers for plague duty, necessarily at the cost of the ordinary supervision of forestry. And it is not surprising that the operations of a commercial department of Government thus weakened perforce in its guiding personnel should have been less profitable than usual. The Department has suffered probably but little more than much of the best private business of the country. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that in a year of most unfavourable conditions, the conservators and their staff laboured strenuously and faithfully to carry out their duties and met with as much success as could reasonably have been anticipated.

The report for the Central Circle is the last to be submitted by Mr. Shuttleworth, who retired in April 1899 after a service of some seventeen years as Conservator, first grade. The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging upon the present occasion the great value of the service rendered by Mr. Shuttleworth, whose remarkable zeal, energy and efficiency earned for him the frequent commendation both of this Government and of the Government of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. W. Wingate, M. A., Senior Chaplain, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months, making a total period of furlough for three years from 14th March, 1897.

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B. A., Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been permitted to retire from the service on pension from the 20th May 1899.

The Rev. H.T.H. Rountree, Chaplain of Deolali, was directed to take charge of the chaplaincy of Ahmednagar, until further orders, in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Deolali.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, M. A., Chaplain of Aden, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, from the 31st May, 1899 or such subsequent date after the return to duty of the Rev. J. A. Selar on privilege leave.

The Venerable W. E. Scott, M. A., Archdeacon of Bombay, has been appointed Senior Presidency Chaplain on his return from privilege leave, on the 10th June, 1899, and the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Ahmedabad during the absence of the Rev. J. H. Beck, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 19th June, 1899.

The Rev. P. S. Grove, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 17th June, 1899.

The Rev. H. F. Lord, S. P. G., returned from furlough on May 27th, and has been stationed for the present at Kolhapur.

The Rev. A. H. Coles, S. P. G. Mission, Kolhapur, has been granted furlough for 18 months, from July 1st, 1899.

The Rev. Jacob Anthony John, of the S. P. G. Tamil Mission, was ordained Priest on June 11th, at Poona.—*Diocesan Record.*

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *V.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The greatest interest was manifested in this match, which commenced yesterday morning. An excellent wicket had been prepared adjoining the plot on which the important contest is to be fought out in the latter part of this week. What is always a great advantage to a team playing in Bombay is the toss, and the choice of innings was left to Stephens, who is captaining the Bombay side, which includes Captain Douglas, Lieut. Wood being included in the Poona team. The visitors took the field at about 11-45, and the first pair of batsmen were Douglas and Back, the bowling being entrusted to Deas and Greig. The fast bowler sent down the first over, Douglas making a single off the first delivery, and Back got him through the slips to the boundary. Deas pitched very short in his second attempt, a rising ball hitting the shoulder of Back's bat, and Usborne made no mistake. Tomkins came next, but it was not for some time that any hitting productive of a score was made, and both men participated in the seven runs scored off Greig's fourth over. Tomkins soon evoked applause by bringing off his characteristic stroke to square leg, but in the same over he had a narrow escape of l.-b.-w. to Deas. Cricket was very slow, Greig's bowling requiring careful attention, and it was only by the aid of singles the score reached 20, after as many minutes' play. Then Douglas got Deas past point for a trio, but the change of ends proved fatal to Tomkins, who was smartly taken at the wicket. He had scored ten, but should have been taken by Greig at short slip off the first ball he received. With Trueman's advent the rate of scoring improved, 30 being hoisted shortly afterwards, but the runs came chiefly by singles—which is a tribute to the excellence of the bowling and fielding. With the score at 34 Trueman gave a very difficult chance in the slips, and although no runs were being made the batsmen were playing the bowlers with confidence, and Wood took the ball from Deas. Trueman caused 40 to appear with a lofty hit to long on, the last 20 runs having taken half an hour to score. Gosling also superseded Greig, and off him Trueman gave another difficult chance in the slips. Douglas made a fine stroke off a short pitched ball, and in Wood's following over he supplemented this with a beautiful drive to the off boundary, sending up the half century. Interest again began to revive—both men scoring off Gosling, who bowled erratically. Trueman again put up a ball dangerously near forward short leg, but the fieldsman only just got the tip of his fingers to the ball. Matthew went on for Gosling, but the score continued to advance, if somewhat slowly. For a long time the only hit of importance was a cut past point to the boundary from Douglas' bat, and with 70 up Deas resumed. This change was at once successful, Trueman being unlucky in pulling a rising ball on to his leg stump. The partnership lasted 55 minutes, and produced 55 runs, of which number his share was 20. His innings was not absolutely devoid of blemish, but he made his runs in good style, and at a time when the Poona bowling required negotiating with much nicety of judgment. Greig went on bowling after his departure, Edwardes filling the vacancy, but he shaped badly at the slow bowler, and lost his wicket to a ball which came in from the leg side and hit the top of the off stump. Further disaster followed, Walling being stumped in trying to hit the first ball he received. The player was greatly in fault, the ball being well pitched, and its success, under the circumstances, was not out of place. The game which ten minutes previously had looked well for Bombay now presented an altogether different aspect, the scoring board showing five wickets down for 76 runs. Stephens next partnered Douglas, who made most of the runs, and off Wood's bowling, he having gone on for Deas, 90 was hoisted. Greig sent down the last over, Stephens opening his shoulders and hit him into the tennis courts, the century being hoisted as the tiffin bell rang.

At 2-30 p.m. the game was renewed, Deas opening the bowling, Stephens getting him to the square leg boundary. A great misfortune then befel Bombay, as Douglas had his off stump disturbed by Greig's first ball. His performance was full of merit, being a display of keen, scientific all round cricket, and his 53 was compiled in about two hours. Nigel-Jones, who was called upon to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Captain Kendall, was beautifully taken by Matthew at long off right on the boundary from the only ball he received. Stephens continued to make runs, playing with more freedom than he exhibited before the interval, but at 117 he returned a ball tamely to Greig, having made 20 by very patient play. The ninth wicket fell at 128, Greig claiming Pogson, who got his leg in front of a straight ball, and at this total Greig failed to accept a hard chance in the slips offered by Clarke. Ward, the next man, was missed by Moore in the long field, but the mistake was covered by Usborne, who took him at the wicket off Greig in the same over. The end came with Anderson, who after driving Greig to the boundary was bowled by the last ball of his over.

Bombay took the field shortly before 3-30, and Anderson opened the attack to Bowen, who tamely returned the second ball to Anderson. Clarke bowled from the opposite end and seemed inclined to send the ball rather wide on the leg side, Wood promptly placing him to the boundary. Bond made a fine late cut to the boundary, sending up 10, and immediately afterwards got Anderson away. Edwardes smartly fielded a drive at mid-off, and if Anderson had gathered the ball cleanly, Wood must have been out. Off Clarke's next over Wood was missed, and the total slowly went up to 30, when Pogson was substituted for Clarke, and in his second over Wood was taken at the wicket. Greig, on walking to the pitch, received a pleasing recognition, the total being 37, Bond having 21 to his credit. Edwardes was tried for Anderson, but Bond continued in a run-getting vein, scoring a succession of single hits on the leg side, sending up 50 after forty minutes' play. The game progressed slowly, the bowling being too deadly to take liberties, and as the batsmen were getting set Ward went on for Pogson. Greig, however, began to get work, awaking the dormant enthusiasm of the crowd, which by this time assumed large proportions. The score stood at 62 when Anderson again bowled, but a sharp shower of rain caused the players to seek shelter and a cessation of play for three quarters of an hour. On resumption the wicket was all in favour of the batsmen, and Ward, who pitched very short, had half a dozen runs made off his over, Greig adding an additional four by getting him through the slips, sending up 70. A beautiful stroke caused the ball to travel between point and third man, and as the over realised a dozen runs a change was tried in Clarke. Greig survived an appeal at the wicket, and then Bond was run out, the batsman being under the impression that Stephens had thrown the ball to the bowler and was out of his ground, when the wicket-keeper put down the wicket. The partnership produced 51 runs, Bond contributing 44. He has not a good pose at the wicket, and his style is not particularly attractive, but he played a fine vigorous game, getting the ball in the middle of the bat nearly every time. Deas played out the over, and then stumps were drawn for the day. Scores:—

BOMBAY.

Capt Douglas, b Greig	53
Lieut Back, R N, c Usborne, b Deas	4
Capt Tomkins, c Usborne, b Deas	10
Lieut Trueman, b Deas	23
Mr Edwardes, b Greig	0
Capt Walling, st Usborne, b Greig	0
Mr B J B Stephens, c and b Greig	20
Mr Nigel-Jones, c and b Greig	0
Mr Pogson, l-b-w, b Greig	7
Mr F J Clarke, not out	8
Mr A Ward, c Usborne, b Greig	2
Capt Anderson, b Greig	4
Extras	12
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Deas	21	9	38	3
Greig	23	7	48	5
Wood	9	1	24	0
Gosling	4	1	13	0
Matthew	3	0	3	0

POONA.

Lieut M D Wood, c Stephens, b Pogson	15
Lieut Bowen, c and b Anderson	0
Lieut H H Bond, run out	44
Lieut J S Greig, not out	39
Lieut A M Deas, not out	0
Extras	1
Total for 3 wkts	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Anderson	13	4	29	1
Clarke	8	0	20	1
Pogson	6	3	12	
Edwardes	6	2	14	0
Ward	6	3	24	0

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

[BY AN OLD HAND.]

If the rain holds off for another few days we are likely to witness one of the most interesting matches that has ever been played between the Presidency and the Parsees. The English team are very fairly strong; and if they have Raikes and Jardine to assist them, I have little hesitation in saying that the Presidency will win. At any rate on paper they are much the better team, especially as the Parsee Selection Committee have decided to play four new men instead of the older stagers. New blood is what they have been in search of for a long time, and everyone is anxiously waiting to see how these four will shape in their first match, though I think there is little doubt that Kharas, Machliwalla, and Bapasola are three very good men left out, and if the colts to be put in instead of these three men are improvements on the three left out, then they must have a strong team.

Just now the wicket is very much in favour of the batsmen, and the Presidency bowling is their weak point, whereas the trundling of the Parsees is always good, and it is often suggested that they bowl best on a wicket that does not help them too much, as they are inclined to beat batsman, wickets, and wicket-keeper in their ambitious attempts to put on too much spin and break.

But to look for a moment to the players who have already been asked to play for the Presidency, we have Jardine, Raikes, Greig, Douglas, Bond, Wood, Cheetham, Stephens, Gordon, and Sinclair. Now, the first two of these are ever uncertain, unless the match is arranged for public holidays, and I do not understand why the usual custom of arranging this annual fixture for a public holiday has not been continued. Perhaps there are no public holidays about this time. I fear I must admit to ignorance of the native calendar. At any rate it will make the greatest difference to the Presidency if these two men are unable to play. Raikes is undoubtedly the best bowler on the side. He knows the play of almost all the Parsees. He is clever in laying traps against their weak points, and with the wicket helping him in the smallest degree is an uncommonly difficult bowler. Jardine will be a greater loss still, as he is a first rate man to captain the team, a batsman capable of making a century against any bowling under any conditions, and the grandest field in India. Then we come to Greig; he has been playing very well this season, and on Monday against the Parsee Gymkhana and yesterday against Bombay showed that he liked the Bombay cricket as much as ever. As a change bowler, too, he may be found troublesome, and his bowling against the Bombay batsmen was very good.

Douglas is the next on the list, and there is little doubt that he is a magnificent all-round cricketer. He is a first rate, careful batsman watching every ball the whole way. He has very powerful forcing strokes off his legs, while his off driving is pretty and effective. As a fieldsman he is second only to Jardine. I do not fancy that he will be wanted to bowl with the bowling talent in the team. Next we come to Bond, and in him the Presidency have a sound, reliable, painstaking batsman, who has developed this season a beautiful late cut. He goes in with plenty of confidence, plays a sterling game at once, and when set off drives with great power and freedom, and makes some pretty glances off his legs. He is unable to run much at present, but usually is a fair change bowler. Wood, a subaltern from Karachi, has come down with a great reputation. He is a contemporary of Greig and Bond at Sandhurst and Woolwich, and while there enjoyed a great reputation as a batsman. Last Saturday, he played a useful innings of 21 not out, and showed good style in the match yesterday, Poona vs. Bombay. He is a capital field, and is just the sort of man that is wanted for these matches. Another subaltern in the same regiment has also been asked to play—Gordon. He is the future "Little man"—our present "Little man" is head and shoulders taller than he. However, little men have a knack of being good sturdy batsmen and keen fieldsmen, and Gordon has come down with that reputation. Cheetham is the next on my list, and there is little need to tell Bombay or Poona people about him. He has played in these representative matches for the last four or five seasons, and is a sterling good all-round man; a good batsman, sharp field, and excellent change bowler.

Stephens is the next to discuss, and he is the wicket-keeper of the XI. He is keeping very well, and is quick at taking returns. He has a rival in the Poona wicket-keeper, Usborne. Of the two Stephens is the better man behind the sticks. He takes more trouble and never gives up a ball as hopeless to take or stop. As a batsman he is distinctly out of form, and has hardly made a run or shown any form this season. Sinclair, the "demon bowler," has also been asked to play. The next two or three days will tell the wisdom of the Committee's selection or otherwise. He has nothing like the same pace as he had four years ago, but still comes off the ground at a great rate, and occasionally he breaks back. But he is not the Sinclair of four seasons ago. This then makes up ten of the XI. For the 11th place I should most certainly play Deas; if Sinclair is off in his bowling Deas is an excellent substitute, and in the opinion of Poona men, a very much better bowler than Sinclair. He is faster and steadier, in addition to which he is a good field and a run-getter. So that the Presidency will have Sinclair, Raikes, Cheetham, Greig and Deas to bowl, Stephens to keep wicket, Jardine, Greig, Douglas, Wood, Bond, Gordon and Cheetham are seven good batsmen, and all with the exception of Raikes and Sinclair are good fieldsmen.

My latest information is that Raikes will not be able to play, so instead of him I fancy Usborne is the man. He is a good wicket-keeper, a free batsman, with a knack of making runs when they are wanted, and a really good fieldsman. The chances are that Jardine will be able to play, but should he be unable, it will be difficult to find the best man to take the 11th place. As usual, I suppose it will be given to the lucky man who makes runs in the Bombay-Poona match.

EXPERIMENTS IN PREVENTIVE SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of 7th August there appears a leader containing a statement that experiments were being carried on in the Plague Research Laboratory having for their object the mitigation of the reaction following inoculation for plague, and that these had proved successful. Such experiments are it is true at present being conducted, but as they have not yet terminated, it is premature to say they have been successful. No mitigated prophylactic has yet been produced, and I should advise those lately inoculated who have experienced "no pain or suffering of any kind," to apply for second inoculation with an increased dose, as at present it is believed that a good reaction (*i.e.*, fever, pain. etc.) is necessary to ensure full protection. I trust you may prove a true prophet in this matter, and would here thank you for the kindly appreciation you have from time to time exhibited in the work of the staff of Mr. Haffkine's laboratory.—Yours, etc.,

W. B. BANNERMAN, Major, I. M. S.,
In charge Plague Research Laboratory.

"Cheese," said some wiseacre long ago, "digests everything but itself." "Never was there a greater error perpetuated by a popular proverb," says a writer in the *National Druggist* "(though the class of sententious sayings, which pass for concrete wisdom, are responsible for many and great mistakes). It aids in the digestion of nothing, and being almost totally indigestible, simply adds another burden to an already overburdened digestive system. The feeling of comfort produced in a person of robust digestive faculties by partaking of a little—a very little—cheese is due entirely to the excitation of the flow of digestive fluid, provoked by the indigestion of a completely indigestible substance."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

LONDON, July 21.

The finances of the United States have been so largely affected by abnormal influences during the past financial year, which terminated on June 30, that probably only a hazy idea of the position generally exists on this side of the Atlantic. It is known that, after steadily diminishing its indebtedness for many years following the Civil War, and seeming likely at one time to become within a measurable period a nation without a National Debt, the great Republic of the West has during recent years reversed the process and again become a periodical borrower on the security of bonds issued by the Federal Government. Various pleas have been offered for these successive new issues of interest-bearing securities, the necessity of maintaining a gold reserve having been the ostensible reason under Mr. Cleveland's Administration and the war with Spain the immediate justification under Mr. McKinley's. But the fact is that deficits in the national balance-sheets have become chronic since the financial year 1892-3; and these annual failures of the revenue to cover the expenditure have culminated in a deficit of dols. 100,674,304 for the financial year 1898-9, or expressed in sterling, a shortcoming equivalent to upwards of £20,000,000, during a period of apparently unprecedented productive activity and commercial prosperity.

Large as this deficit is, and following as it does five years of continuous deficits, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" was nevertheless able to take a cheerful view of the situation. One of the reasons for this is the fact that the actual deficit on June 30 for the year then ended has proved less than was expected. The Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Gage, as recently as December last estimated that the shortcoming would be not less than dols. 112,000,000, so that the position is really dols. 11,500,000, in round figures, better than he anticipated. In other words, the gap is £2,300,000, or say 10 per cent., less than seemed probable. Considering the magnitude of the actual deficit, this diminution does not seem very much to be thankful for. It is further pointed out that, according to the Treasury returns, on their face the deficit is really only dols. 8,875,989, but this shortcoming is shown after crediting the revenue with dols. 11,798,315 received from the Central Pacific Railroad Company in payment of its debt to the United States Government, and this receipt is of course an exceptional item which cannot be admitted into an inquiry into the relation between current income and expenditure. On the other hand, the disbursements include the indemnity of dols. 20,000,000 paid to Spain, and as this was not taken into account in Mr. Gage's forecast, and may perhaps be regarded as an exceptional expenditure on capital account, the divergence between ordinary revenue and expenditure is dols. 31,500,000, or say £6,300,000, less than Mr. Gage estimated six months ago. At that time the customs revenue for the fiscal year was estimated at dols. 195,000,000, whereas it actually amounted to dols. 206,507,812, the internal revenue, which was estimated at dols. 270,000,000, has reached dols. 273,142,490; and the miscellaneous revenue (excluding the Central Pacific Railway payment) was dols. 24,763,129, instead of dols. 20,000,000, estimated. The deficit shown for the previous fiscal year, 1897-8 was only dols. 38,864,305, but this sum was arrived at after treating as revenue a sum of dols. 60,201,855 received in that year against the Government's claims on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways. Again, omitting this exceptional item, the deficit for 1897-8 was dols. 99,066,160, or approximately, equal to the deficit for the year of war just ended. There may be something in the argument that, considering the exceptional expenditure of last year, this comparison shows real improvement; but the cautious observer will be struck with the fact that, war or no war, two successive years have shown deficits of £20,000,000 or thereabouts. According to a table compiled by the New York paper referred to, the deficits of the past six fiscal years make a total of dols. 356,175,301, or say £71,235,060. The position for last year is better than it would otherwise have been owing to the increase in the Customs receipts, which show a gain of dols. 56,688,218 as compared with the receipts from this source for the financial year 1897-8, when, however, it must be remembered, the receipts were abnormally small owing to the large anticipatory imports before the advance of the duties by the Dingley Tariff Act of 1897. These anticipatory imports were of course followed by a great falling off in the imports during the first year of the new Act. The Customs receipts for 1898-9, however, have proved the largest since 1890-1; but in that year, and for several years preceding it, the revenue from Customs was much larger than even in 1898-9, the annual amounts at that time ranging from about dols. 219,000,000 to upwards of dols. £229,000,000—the last-named sum having been attained in 1889-90. It was the internal revenue which showed the greatest expansion last year, the increase as against 1897-8 being upwards of dols. 103,000,000—attributable to the new war taxes.

It is pointed out as regards the current year that much must depend on the continuance of the recent activity of trade in the United States, continued good crops, and so on. Much must also depend on the expenditure. The aggregate expenditure in 1898-9 was dols. 605,092,735 (including the payment to Spain), as against dols. 438,826,018 in 1897-8, and only dols. 365,807,836 in 1896-7. The increase partly represented interest on the new loan, but, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the pension payments; this latter item, however, must be expected to become much larger as a consequence of the war and territorial expansion. The civil an miscellaneous expenditure increased from dols. 90,443,016 in 1896-7 to dols. 99,225,598 in 1898-9. The great increases last year were, however, in the expenditures on the army and navy, the former costing dols. 229,041,002 and the latter dols. 64,734,480, as against dols. 48,947,243 and dols. 34,556,688 respectively in 1896-7. Had the increase in the War Department and the payment to Spain not accrued, the expenditure would have been only dols. 375,000,000, and, with the same taxation, there would have been a surplus of about dols. 141,000,000, or say £28,200,000, instead of the deficit shown. The figures certainly show how expansive the revenue may become and how easily the productive limit of taxation may be raised during good times in the United States. Can the military expenditure be as rapidly reduced, and will the productive prosperity of the past year continue and the new possessions be self-supporting? Meanwhile, deducting the cash held by the Treasury, the debt of the United States was increased by dols. 128,000,000 last year. The debt actually funded amounted to dols. 1,046,048,750, or say £209,209,750, showing an increase of dols. 198,680,280 or £39,736,056 during the year. The cash balance in the Treasury on June 30 last, including of course the balance of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent loan, was dols. 281,380,468, as against dols. 205,657,570 on June 30, 1898; and the amount held in gold was dols. 240,737,212 (£48,147,442), as against dols. 167,004,410 (£33,400,882) a year previously.

On Monday last the civilized nations admitted a new member to their ranks; the Western Powers permitted their subjects in Japan to come under the jurisdiction of the native courts. This tacit recognition of the right of Japan to take her place with the other civilized powers marks a very important stage in the history of the Eastern state, for on her side Japan finally discards the Oriental regime of exclusiveness and restriction, and henceforth allow each and every man equal trading rights throughout her borders. It is difficult to estimate at once the importance of this step with regard to the commercial relationship between Japan and other civilized nations. It may be that freer intercourse between the peoples will tend towards increased trading—indeed, we hardly see how it can fail to do so eventually; but for the moment it must not be forgotten that there is in many quarters even yet a very strong feeling against foreigners in Japan, which may, probably will, considerably retard the movement. Telegrams from Yokohama announce that "in view of the coming into operation of the treaties concluded between Japan and foreign Powers, the Mikado has just issued a rescript enjoyining upon the people the observance of courtesy and tact in their intercourse with foreigners," a significant hint of what is thought on the subject in the highest quarter.

THE DROUGHT.

A telegram received in Bombay, yesterday, from Tuticorin, stated that strong monsoon had set in there.

Other telegrams stated that heavy rain was falling at Cannanore and Calicut.

The rain on the Ghauts, at Lonauli, Khandalla and the vicinity has been carried inland as far as Poona. It is expected that a large part of the rice crop of that part of the Deccan will be saved by this timely downpour. It has rained very heavily on the Ghauts, and since Saturday afternoon shows every indication of continuance.

Tuesday's observations run as follows:—Pressure has given way slightly to briskly in Bengal, Lower Burma and northern half of the Bay. To-day's observations indicate that the depression which was forming yesterday over the east of the Bay was not quite correctly placed. The depression to-day is in North Andaman Sea with the centre probably due South of Diamond Island and near Cocos Islands. It is very unusual for a storm to form in that area in August. Winds are cyclonic in direction, but very light on the Burma Coasts. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Burma. Tavoy reports four inches, Mergui three, and Minba two. The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Upper India. Numerous local thunderstorms occurred yesterday in the Punjab, giving rain over a considerable portion of the province. Dera Ismail Khan reports a fall of three inches, Mooltan, Lahore, and Simla each half-an-inch, Murree four-tenths, and Sialkot three-tenths of an inch. Winds have fallen off considerably in Kathiawar, Sind and Rajputana, but have again increased on the Bombay Coast, where they are above normal strength. Light to moderate showers have fallen on the whole of the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay. Mangalore reports one inch. Calicut seven-tenths, Cochin, Mercara, Karwar, and Mormugao half-an-inch each, and Bombay, Belgaum, and Poona each three-tenths. The air is much drier, and skies have partially cleared in Bengal. Conditions continue favourable for light to moderate rain on the West Coast. The storm in the east of the Bay will probably commence to move north-west ward during the next 24 hours.

According to our Damaun correspondent, the prayers of four different communities, the Parsees, the Hindus, the Christians, and the Mahomedans, offered in their respective places of worship, are likely to prove efficacious, inasmuch as the fall of rain on Wednesday was 1 inch and 138 cents greater than any day's fall since the 22nd June last, and the weather which has now resumed monsoonish appearance presages more rain. This is much needed to rejuvenate the withered crops, to commence the retarded sowings, and to transplant the rice seedlings. Within the last four days the grain dealers have advanced the prices of nagli, the food of the poor, from 22 to 32 rupees per *hara*, of wheat from 40 to 53 rupees, and of paddy rice from 22 to 27.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The Government Weekly Report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops reads as follows:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 29th July.—The rainfall was moderate in the northern parts of the Circars, in South Arcot, in parts of the Central districts, and in the western taluks of Bellary; elsewhere some scattered showers fell, but they were generally very light. The July rainfall is much below the average throughout the Presidency, except in the extreme south. The deficiency of the last two months is unprecedented for thirty years over the Deccan, and Circars, south of Godavari, Nellore, and North Arcot. Since the close of the week some good rain has fallen in the southern half of the Presidency, but everywhere more rain is urgently required. The water-supply under large rivers is fair, but the Cauvery is very low; elsewhere supplies are indifferent. Sowings are at a standstill over a wide area. Crops under irrigation are generally fair, but unirrigated crops are withering or suffering almost throughout, though they have been benefited in parts by the recent showers. Pasture is scanty or non-existent in many places, but fodder is generally sufficient, though growing scarce in parts of the Deccan. The condition of cattle is generally fair. The rise of prices has continued generally and staple grains are now above warning rates in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and South Arcot. The general prospect is somewhat relieved in the Central and Carnatic districts by the recent rainfall, but is gloomy as to the Deccan.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 2nd August.—Light rain fell in all districts of the Presidency Proper during the week, but everywhere was insufficient, except in the Mundergi Peta of Dharwar, where 3 inches fell. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Agricultural operations have been stopped, except in Sind, where inundation is so far most promising. The standing crops are withering throughout the Presidency Proper, except in some hilly tracts of the Deccan. Fodder is scarce in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, the desert and hills in Sind, and in Baroda territory. Water is deficient in one taluka of Bijapur. The condition of agricultural stock is generally fair. Prices have fallen in Daarwar and risen elsewhere.

BENGAL.

For week ending 31st July.—The rainfall during the week was general and in part of Bengal Proper and Behar excessive. In Orissa more rain is still required. The excessive rain has continued to cause considerable damage to the autumn crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, and the early rice and jute in some parts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, have suffered. Prospects are good in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions and fair in Rajshahi division. Fodder is everywhere sufficient. Prices of common rice are reported to have risen in a few districts.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 2nd August.—Rain has been general during the week, but comparatively moderate in all but the eastern, some of the central and eastern submontane districts, where the falls were heavy. The break which has now set in has proved beneficial and sowings for the autumn crops are being pushed on. Weeding and transplantation of rice are in progress. Damage has been caused to standing crops in places by excessive rain. Markets are well stocked and fodder is suf

rice 10, and juar 16 1-4 seers per rupee. The highest price of rice in a rice growing district is 11 seers in Chanda.

BURMA.

For week ending 29th July.—In Lower Burma ploughing is nearly completed in Henzada, Myaungmya, Toungoo, and Tavoy and sowing and transplanting continue. Rain is wanted in parts of Prome. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet weather paddy continues in Mandalay, Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of wet weather paddy continue in most districts. Reaping of early sesamum has commenced in Meiktila and Yamethin. Ploughing has commenced in the Taungtha township of Myingyan. Operations are retarded in Myingyan for want of rain. Timely rain has fallen in Sagaing and Yamethin, where the crops are now good; and in Meiktila and the Budalin sub-division of the Lower Chindwin, where the standing crops are now fair. More rain is still wanted in Minbu, the Kama township of Thayetmyo, in parts of the Yeu sub-division, and the Sheinmya township of Shwebo. Early sesamum is withering in the Pauk sub-division of Pakokku and the standing crops are still suffering in Myingyan, except in the Natogyi township. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Henzada, Myaungmya, Pakokku and the Southern Shan States: and has fallen in Thayetmyo and Myitkyina.

ASSAM.

For week ending 1st August.—The weather is hot and rainy. Ploughing for and transplanting of late reaping of early rice in progress. Plucking ad manufacture of tea continue. Prospects are generally good. Planting of sugarcane still continues in Lakhimpur. Cutting of jute has commenced in Sylhet and condition is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Nowgong, and in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Cachar, Gauhati, and Dhubri 16; Sylhet 24 1-2: Tezpur, Nowgong, and Dibrugarh 13; and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 1st August.—Mysore: Slight rain fell in parts during the week. The standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldroog and Shimoga.

COORG.

Rainfall—54 cents. No rain has fallen for nearly three weeks. The ragi, (Eleusine coracana) crop is withering: rice transplanting is seriously impeded: and nurseries are reported to be failing. Prices of food-grain are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 2nd August.—Berar Average rain fall during the week—27 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The cotton and jowar plants are withering throughout the Province for want of rain; and in parts of the Akola district they have dried up. Sowings are retarded owing to the break in the rains. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. The price of jowar is steadily rising.

HYDERABAD.

Rainfall during the week—4 cents. Agricultural prospects are causing much anxiety. The autumn and rice crops are withering. Sowing operations are at a standstill. Pasture is getting scarce. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices of grain are rising. Prices—wheat 9 1-2, coarse rice 9 1-2, and jowari 19 1-2 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 2nd August.—Rainfall general and sufficient in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bundelkhand; insufficient in Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and parts of Malwa. The standing crops are withering in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Agricultural stock is indifferent in Malwa; fair in Bhopawar; and good elsewhere. Pasturage is good in all Agencies, except in Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar; below normal in Bundelkhand; and normal elsewhere.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 2nd August.—Rainfall—Jhallawar 1·26; few cents in Kerowli and Dholepore, but no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily in parts. The crops are drying and withering for want of rain in Kherwara, Ajmere, Merwara, Jeypore, and Bikanir. There is no change in the condition of cattle and in the fodder-supply. Prices are rising in nine States and are steady elsewhere. 194 persons emigrated from the Merwara district during the week. The total emigration to date numbers—4,893. The numbers employed on relief works were—Marwar 309 and Merwara 8,545. On ordinary works in Marwara—71. On gratuitous relief—270. Prices—Ajmere 16 2-3, Beawar 17½, and Marwar 13 seers per rupee.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 1st August.—The weather is fine Prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 2nd August.—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat 17 to 22 and maize 23 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. Fodder is sufficient. Damage to crops by worms is reported from some parts of the Samba tahsil of Jammu Province.

NEPAL.

For week ending 29th July.—Rainfall 1·48 inches. The weather is seasonable. Crops are in promising condition. Rice 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

THE SCARCITY AND DROUGHT IN BHAVNAGAR STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with great satisfaction the Bhavnagar telegram in your issue of date, stating that H. H. Maharaja Bhavsingji has personally gone touring in the threatened districts with his talented Chief Secretary, R. B. Prabhashankar D. Patni, and a select number of attendants. I had occasion, recently, to make a three months' tour in several Mahals of the Bhavnagar State in the winter months from November 1898 to February 1899; and I think a personal visit by an enlightened and conscientious ruler like Maharaja Bhavsingji (as I know from personal experience) will do much to alleviate the inevitable sufferings of poor ryots and starving cattle, should the recent two days' spell of beneficent showers have not reached there. The scheme of relief, if properly adhered to and carried out, as wired in your columns, would suffice to meet the requirements of the situation. The State has a very capable Revenue Commissioner in the person of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, brother of the present Dewan, and nephew of the late Dewan Azam Gavrishankar Udayashankar, C.S.I. Mr. Lallubhai was with me several days during my three months' tour; and has an intimate knowledge of his charge, the state of the people, and the peasantry, their position and prospects.

The Bhavnagar State has an area of about 2,784 square miles, and a population of about five lakhs. It has a nice coast line on the east and south; with three harbours and several roadsteads. The aspect of the country differs, being a mere salt flat in the north (Bhal); a rich plain of black soil in the south-west (Lilia); and good mountains, forest and trees in the Sihor, Kundla, Talaja, and other talukas of the State. There are seven rivers, three of them perennial, and used for irrigation. Wells are abundant, especially in the south, where water is found near the surface. Most of the villages and hamlets which I visited have ponds; but these must all be dry now. Fortunately, under the beneficent orders of the late Maharaja, Sir Takhtsingji, G.C.S.I., during the dewanate of his distinguished Dewan, Azam Gavrishankar Udayashankar, C.S.I., Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar, then Revenue Commissioner, expended to the cultivators the great need of sinking wells as a provision against droughts and bad seasons. I saw many of such wells, several of which fed seven fields, with seven pairs of bullocks drawing water in seven different directions. These wells, which the State has very kindly helped with grants to sink, ought now to be of great use; and I have no doubt H. H. the Maharaja and his advisers will employ the drought-stricken and poor people, especially Kolis, Pallivals, Vajas, Sagars, and stray Kumbis and Girasias, on proper rations, to sink as many more such wells as possible, after proper examination of the water-bearing strata by experienced Ozas (posters) of Turkha and other villages.

As to fodder and shelter for cattle, the Sihor, Kundla, Talaja, Daskroi, Rajula, Botad, Mahuva, Umrala and Gadhda sub-divisions have ranges of hills, or large and umbrageous trees, the banyan (Ficus glomerata) or Asian sonias, two of the finest of them being at Chanch near Mahuva, and Pavthi near Talaja, on the south coast. The Bhal salt flat is generally flooded by the Utavli river in good times; but this year, with a fierce May sun in July-August, it is difficult to realise the condition of the cultivators and their cattle in that sub-division. There have recently been 2 inches of timely rain in the Mahuva sub-division on the south coast which are believed to have saved the crops, at least fodder. Many of the cultivating classes are foresighted, and keep good stock in store and can tide over a single bad season or drought. But the Kolis, Ahirs, Girasias, Pallivals (peasants or labourers) are poor people, often living from hand to mouth; while the State has several lawless tribes who require to be carefully kept under control in these difficult times. H. H. the Maharaja has, with commendable promptitude, undertaken a tour in person through the distressed Mahals of his State. Colonel Hunter, as Political Agent, has a very prolonged experience of famine administration in Kathiawar; and his Assistant, Captain Merewether, will fully co-operate with H. H. Maharaja Bhavsingji in carrying out the objects of his beneficent tour.—Yours, &c.,

RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE.

Aug. 7.

THE CURRENCY REPORT.

A NATIVE VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I submit the following lines expressing my views about the report of the Currency Commission, and the several suggestions which I have to offer for the solution of the problem.

1. In the first chapter of the report the history of British Indian Currency is given, but your attention is not drawn to the effect of (1) the adoption of British rupee currency in several Native States of India and some parts of countries outside India; (2) contracts between Indian Government and the Native States as to currency, and (3) the trade of British India with these Native States and other parts.

2. The effect of a fall in exchange, say, between India and England, is permanent. Though after the immediate effect of the fall, there is a reaction in the form of fall in prices in England and rise in prices and wages in India, the force of the reaction is not great on account of the causes mentioned by Messers. Holland Campbell and Muir in their report. Hence when the exchange falls from, say, 16d. a rupee to, say, 14d. a rupee, the equilibrium resulting from action and reaction of the fall shall not be restored at 16d. but at something less than that and, thereby the effect of the fall shall remain for ever.

3. I find that due attention is not paid to the following reasons urged against the adoption of the gold standard or gold currency in India:—(1) A permanent prohibition to India to derive any advantage of a fall in exchange; (2) the benefit to silver competitors in foreign countries; (3) the disadvantage to which India with a gold standard shall be put in comparison with China or a silver standard country by every fall in gold price of silver; and (4) the decrease in opium revenue of the Government as a result of (3).

4. British Government wants to extend her empire in those parts of the world which are not divided by the powers into their spheres of influence; and as many of these parts, being only semi-civilized, have a silver currency, and to increase Indian trade with those parts, it would be advantageous for India to have a silver standard.

5. There is no real reason favouring the adoption of a gold standard in India except that India is a debtor country to England; and to create a sufficient balance of trade to overcome the pressure of this, the Indian Government should (1) prohibit import of silver from gold standard countries: (2) tax the import of all articles, except the necessaries of life and those required by Indian industries; and (3) tax not the production but the home-consumption of luxuries.

6. Melt down the rupees, and without selling the silver bull on, coin shillings with it. This shall supply a common unit of currency between India and England without requiring India to change her standard.

7. The only way to revert to pure natural silver standard, without allowing the rate of exchange to fall is to being about an international agreement with silver-producing countries only, to check the production of silver and thereby cause a permanent rise in its gold price based upon supply and demand. This the reimposition of the Sherman Act would not do. The rise in the price of silver produced by an effective check upon its produce, may lead some countries to revert to a silver standard and thereby increase the demand for silver. I see no reason why the Indian Government should not now be the proposer of such an agreement.

8. If the Indian Government resolves to adopt gold standard, I see no reason why its own scheme should not be followed. Though there be no statistical evidences to prove that melting down rupees tend to increase the rate of exchange, there is no evidence to disprove it. As long as the sales of council bills are freely made at a fixed rate of exchange there can be no stringency in the money market. The stringency experienced in 1897 was due to absence of these sales. It would be worthwhile to inquire the effect of the alleged stringency on prices.

9. Mr. Lindsay's scheme is also fit to be tried. It does not plunge India in a double standard or to change her present silver one, and supplies the requirements of a common unit of standard between India and England. Confidence shall be resorted in commercial circles by its actual operation.

10. The effect of banking facilities upon exchange rate is not described as it ought to be by the commission. I believe every increase in the facilities should tend to establish stability of exchange.

11. Let the Government enter into a contract with one or more banks on the following conditions:—(1) The bank shall have power to use all the available balances in Government treasuries diminished by the sums required for current purposes of the Government at a fixed rate of interest and the power to issue notes against gold reserve; (2) the bank shall in return for these advantages transfer the sums from India to the Secretary of State for India or pay a share in the loss which the Government may incur by a fall in exchange.

It is needless to point out that such a contract shall tend facilitate the seasonal trade of India and shall tend to establish stability of exchange.

12. At the same time when a gold sovereign is declared a legal tender, the shilling should also be declared such.

13. Limit the extent of rupee tender at the same time at a very great number, say, five thousand. The number may afterwards be decreased by fresh legislation.

14. Get the British Indian rupee declared a legal tender in England upto a limited extent like the shilling. By taking this step any effect of trade upon the relation between the rupee and sovereign shall be cut off and the rupee shall freely interchange with shillings at the fixed rate. Confidence shall be restored in commercial circles as to the stability of exchange. The power of rupee coinage may be handed over to the royal mint of England for this purpose, as doing so shall give them guarantee that no fresh rupees shall be coined when not required. The British exchequer shall not have to undertake to make good any loss to Indian Government by a fall in exchange or to give a gold coin in exchange for the rupee.

15 If Parliament refuses to make the rupee a legal tender, the step suggested in para. 6 above will secure the result gradually. If that is taken with the step shown in para 13th above, the sovereign shall be forced in Indian currency.

16. Lastly I have to say that the Government should want to decide, until the report of the Royal Commision on Indian expenditure under Lord Welby is received, and its effects are taken into consideration.—Yours, &c.,

SHAMBHOOLAL BECHERLAL DAVE.

August 7.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Annue & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	0	0	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	2	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	2
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	8
Total ...	7	8	68
Total plague deaths to date ...	47,162	41,151	
Same date last year ...	5	8	84

THE RARITY OF GOLD PLATE.

A POPULAR impression prevails to the effect that there is a large amount of solid gold plate for table use, or for table ornament, in existence. This is altogether erroneous. The term "gold plate" almost invariably means silver gilt plate, and nearly all the so-called gold services are of this silver gilt metal.

In Great Britain there are not more than a dozen pieces of solid gold plate all told. Two of these belong to the Duke of Marlborough. They consist of a pair of ice pails, weighing no less than 365 ounces, and were presented by Queen Anne to the first Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim. The Queen has two great salvers of solid gold at Winsor Castle, and there is likewise in the Royal plate-room a third and smaller salver of pure gold, made during the reign of King William IV. from the presentation rings of the Sergeants-at-Law.

Exeter College, Oxford, has a solid gold cup and cover of seventeenth century work, presented by Bishop Hall to the college. The corporation of the ancient city of York has a cup of baluster stem, which was presented to it in 1672, and which is of solid gold. Mr. J. W. Walrond, a cousin of the baronet of that name, has a similar cup of about the same date, while Lord Derby has in his possession a chocolate cup and cover of pure gold, which were found in the lake of his country seat at Knowsley about one hundered years ago, on the occasion of its being drained. These, I believe, constitute the only pieces of solid gold plate in Great Britain, and it is asserted by experts that they are quite as rare on the Continent.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADING COMPANY.

The Bombay Grain Trading Company is invoked to commence its operations this year in view of an apprehended scarcity. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We trust that the Bombay Grain Trading Co., will commence its opperations opportunely, as the Company is a great benefactor to the poor. The wily grain dealer cannot carry his avarice to extreme limits with a powerful syndicate keeping prices down by selling at prices compatible with a margin of profit, yet underrating the Bunnia wherever he is inclined to put the screw on too tight. We can only hope for the best, but the best, we fear, will be bad in so much as concerns the threatened scarcity.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Indian Spectator* speculates on the position of the mill industry in this Presidency:—The number of cotton mills in the Presidency at the commencement of the last official year was 108. Ten new mills were opened during the year and seven old ones closed. Four of the new ones are in Bombay, three in Ahmedabad, and the rest in Viramgam, Sholapur and Dharwar. Three of the defunct mills went into liquidation, two of them being in Ahmedabad, and of the four others, two were destroyed by fire, and agents' disputes and want of funds account for the closure of the remaining two. There was an increase in the production of yarn and in the production of cotton goods over the two previous years, and consequently an increase of revenue also. This the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium regards as gratifying evidence of the steady recovery of the mill industry from the depression caused by the plague panic. We hope it is. At the same time, so long as production is exposed to the artificial stimulus created by Agents' Commissions, it cannot be taken as an absolute test of the position of the industry. The Government revenue, like the Agents' Commission, depends upon production. We hope when the time comes for putting an end by law to the latter, considerations of the former will not be allowed to stand in the way.

SIR JAMSETJEE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The students and ex-students of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution are preparing to celebrate its jubilee in October next. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes on the subject: The Jubilee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution comes off on the 17th of October, and we notice with pleasure that a very influential committee of the ex-students of this most valuable of Parsee Institutions has been formed to celebrate and commemorate that auspicious event. Preparable and unfathomable indeed is the debt of gratitude the students and ex-students of that institution owe to its munificent founder and to the institution itself. After having tasted the sweets of education in this school not a few Parsee youths have risen to greatness and distinction.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

The native journals are in favour of electric traction for local tramways. The *Rast Goftar* states:—Calcutta is to have Electric Traction for her Tramways. And we hope the day is not far distant when Bombay will have replaced horse power by the same means of locomotion. The Bombay Tramway Co.'s proposals will, no doubt, be accepted by the Corporation, and we hope that the matter will be settled at a very early date. Not only will it afford facilities for transit over the present system, but it will also bring about an extension of the present system and increase the means of cheap locomotion in the city. Another and appreciable change, which may we think be brought about, would be the introduction of roof seats, and the cancelling of the rule by which five persons, without regard to adipose, are expected to sit on one seat.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Gujerati* continues picking holes in the schemes of the Improvement Trust. In its last issue our contemporary remarks:—There is a feeling in many quarters that the City Improvement Board has, instead of taking in hand the most insanitary portions of the city, sanctioned plans for beautifying those parts which did not require immediate attention. This view might be well or ill founded. For any misunderstanding on this point the Board alone are to blame. Why the D Ward street scheme should have been taken up first it is not quite easy to understand. The City Improvement Trust Act gives very summary powers. But to use them in the case of poor house-owners without a clear and well-demonstrated necessity would be thoughtless. The D Ward street scheme might be very desirable from the point of view of fashionable and influential sections of the population. But the Trust was created primarily with a view to remove hopelessly insanitary quarters and provide accomodation to the poor. We are not sure if the corporation has had sufficient time to carefully consider the schemes laid before it, and there is no pacular reason why the Chowpatty scheme should not be postponed for some time until the corporation is in a position to place its mature views before Government as well as the Board.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

Most of the vernacular journals have expressed themselves against what are said to be the objectionable clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The *Rast Goftar* says on the subject: We observe that the new Calcutta Municipal Bill is to be referred back to the Select Committee. In this the Government is showing that the representations of the people are not made in vain, and no doubt one or two of the objections that have been taken to the Bill in its present form will be eliminated. The Municipal Commissioners objected to certain representations made on their behalf in the Legislative Council, and in consequence a correspondence arose between the Governments of Bengal and India on the subject. The chief point was that they wanted the Calcutta Municipal Bill to be modelled on that of Bombay, but when they got their wish, they were not happy. They did not know what they were wanting.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—Bombay must congratulate herself upon the fact that she has escaped the fate that has befallen Calcutta. By means of persistent misrepresentations a section of the Anglo-Indian press assisted by an interested clique succeeded in discrediting the municipal Corporation of Calcutta. Its defence came too late, and the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which has attracted so much attention, is the panacea offered to the Indian metropolis for ridding it of all municipal evils. The new constitution is neither the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation nor that of the local Standing Committee, though the ratepayers have been told that the new arrangements will be framed on the Bombay model. What mischief persistent misrepresentations can work is well illustrated by the position in which our countrymen now find themselves in Bengal.

WHY I REFUSED TO BE A LADY-IN-WAITING.

ONE of the great Lord Chesterfield's immortal maxims for the worldly guidance of his son was: "Never miss an opportunity of improving your position." If the prudent peer still walked the earth and condescended to occupy his mind with my unimportant self (writes a well-known Society woman) he would certainly denounce me as one who had lost her best chance in life. For not long ago, the possibility of a post at Court was within my reach, and I deliberately allowed the coveted honour to slip through my fingers.

PRIVACY PREFERRED.

I might have been a lady-in-waiting, but preferred to remain a private individual. This sounds like sweet humility, but in sober truth it is original sin for the refusal was prompted only by a spirit of independence. It has been my lot to know much of the life of Courts, and of the ways and manners of royal households. I have heard the unbiassed testimony of many faithful friends and follower of princes. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the other Princesses have between them a little host of attendant ladies, and the existence of these *dames d'honneur*, though by no means unendurable, is yet very far from uniformly easy. Their royal mistresses doubtless display towards them as much consideration as is practicable, but crowned or royal womanhood is no exception to the general rule and kindly though their hearts may be they have the natural capriciousness of their exalted station and their privileged sex.

A ROYAL FAD.

It is an open secret that the Queen likes young people about her, and has few favourites past middle age. A lady is sometimes dismissed because Her Majesty has wearied of her and another will send in her resignation for the reason that she is physically unequal to the duties of her position. It will be news to many of your readers that the demands on the patience and bodily strength of a lady-in-waiting are incessant.

THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.

My age is still sunny enough to pass muster, but how could I find strength for the long hours of standing, so severe on a delicate woman's organisation?—for weary, dreary drives through rain and snow on bleak Scotch moorlands, and for what is hardest of all the constant suppression of one's own opinion, the annihilation of one's own individuality? The very customs of Court etiquette are galling to a free-born woman; not to speak until spoken to, never to sit down unless requested to do so, to be unable to talk of friends, or books, politics or pleasures, except as the mere echo of a royal remark!! A thousand times, no!

A MATTER OF OPINION.

And this refusal I gave with the entire knowledge that to an intelligent mind the position holds many privileges. A lady-in-waiting has her place in every Courtly pageant; she forms part of scenes and processions that will go down to history, and yet royal tables, she has the priceless advantage of meeting men who rule the State and guide the destinies of nations—of hearing, and sometimes bearing a part in the conversation of the greatest lights in literature, science and art. These are no inconsiderable benefits, but they are in my opinion distinctly second in value to the inestimable treasure of personal liberty.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN KENNEL CLUB.

A PRINTED letter, proposing to form an association of gentlemen to be called "The Indian Kennel Club," is now in course of circulation. The object of these lines is not in any way to discourage the promoters of this movement, but there would appear to be an aspect of the question they have over looked. To put it briefly, they seem to be working on an *a posteriori* instead of on an *a priori* principle, and it is this particular point to which it is desired to call attention.

The idea of an Indian Kennel Club is no new one. Apart from any other occasions when it may have been proposed, the subject was seriously discussed by the committee of the Lahore and Mian Mir Dog Show of Christmas 1897. The result of this discussion was that it was held that the time was not sufficiently ripe for the formation of a Kennel Club. The strength of the Lahore Committee of that period may be said to have lain in two individuals, one of whom has since permanently left the country; and as the success of the proposed association depended so largely on the personal factor of those in management, it was not unreasonably considered that until more general public interest had been aroused, action should lie in the direction of provoking that interest through the encouragement afforded by well-managed shows, and that the question of the Kennel Club should be postponed till the time was more mature. In other words, it was held that shows as a cause, should lead to the Club as an effect, and not the other way.

Circumstances have not greatly changed since that meeting. There may be a steady and gradual tendeney towards the desired end, but in India there are many reasons why progress should not be rapid. It was not to be expected that shows once started would multiply themselves like mushrooms as they did in the mother country. The Lahore exhibition has continued as an annual institution, and the Simla Show, of older standing, also continues; but, putting bumble-puppy affairs out of the pale, at no other station has there sprung up an executive enterprising enough to follow in their wake. With only two shows in the course of a year throughout the whole of Upper India, it can hardly be said that a Kennel Club is a necessity, or that, if started, it would be likely to live.

In the printed letter alluded to, the objects of the proposed association are thus stated:—

1. To help committees in the classification of dog show schedules.
2. To appoint judges.
3. To award special prizes at shows held under the auspices of the Club.
4. To promote the breeding of dogs by Produce Stakes, &c.
5. To publish a paper in which stud dogs can be advertised, as well as those for sale, and in which members will be invited to contribute articles on various subjects connected with the breeding and keeping of dogs.

Now, it will be noticed at a glance that out of the five object mentioned in the letter, four are absolutely dependent on shows being held; and the fifth the publication of a paper, is also more intimately connected with shows than might at first sight appear. It is very doubtful whether such a publication would be self-supporting under the most favourable conditions; but if shows ceased it would certainly cease with them. In short without shows the very *raison d'etre* of the Kennel Club would disappear altogether.

It may be contended that the existence of the Club would *de facto* lead to more shows; it may even be said that this is the aim of the movement, though this is not stated, but such an argument is not based on any solid foundation, and is only too likely to prove a delusion and a snare. Once a fair number of shows was well established in different parts of the country, the Kennel Club would no doubt be very desirable, but it would not of itself promote shows. The trouble of organising, working out in all detail, and carrying to a successful conclusion a really good show is only realised by those who have undertaken the task. These are willing enough to attend an occasional committee meeting, they are often more than willing to have a voice in the management, but that is a different pair of shoes; the workers, the actual executive, the men who take all the toil on themselves are always in a large minority. A Kennel Club might urge the members scattered over the country to hold shows, it might exhort, lay down laws, and shout till it was hoarse, but its fulminations would have little effect in the absence of the real workers on whom the whole question depends. A governing body is of small use without a body to govern. Shows without a Kennel Club may be faulty and defective enough in a variety of ways, but they are at least something solid, something tangible. A Kennel Club without shows is a bubble, a parasite which cannot live without the body on which to feeds.

In Northern India, it may be said that there are only two shows worthy of the name, the Simla and the Lahore and Mian Mir. In fact, it is believed that the faulty working of the former last June is the *fons et origo* of the present proposals. The mistake, owing to which a fox terrier was allowed to win in a class not intended for fox-terriers at all, was instantly detected, not only by those on the ground, but by many others who did not happen to be at Simla this year. As far as terriers are concerned, the Simla classification has always been "Fox-terriers, wire and smooth," "all smooth terriers excluding fox-terriers," and "all rough terriers, excluding fox-terriers." This may not be put to clearly or in so many words, but the classification was always thoroughly understood. Yet on this occasion a smooth fox-terrier was allowed to take the first prize not only in the fox-terrier class, but also in the class not intended for this breed of dog at all. The Simla classification is, moreover faulty in many ways, and the judging is often peculiar, but the management is very conservative and has hitherto failed to listen to any proposals for improvement. But granting that, it is difficult to say what the Kenuel Club is going to effect. A faulty show is better than no show at all; and the men who, in spite of mistakes, succeed in holding an exhibition of any sort, are more to be commended than those who have contributed nothing but who merely desire a voice in the goverement. With the executive of neither the Simla nor the Lahore show are the promoters of the present proposals connected, and it is possible enough that the committees of the two in situations would refuse to be bound by the governing voice of those who have never assisted them. In that case the Kennel Club would be a king without a kingdom. It is consequently thought that the authors of the circular letter would further their own views more decidedly by taking action themselves to hold shows at their own stations than in any other way. Not only would they thus qualify themselves for a seat in judgment, but the multiplication of shows would in itself lead to the association they desire in course of time. It is better to wait for that time than to start a fabric without counting the cost. *Melius non incipient quam desinent.*—John Brown in the *C. & M. Gazette.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August, 1899.

1. The following order issued by the Military Department, Simla, is published for information:—

B. V. A.—Captain W. G. Wilson, to be Major, to complete establishment.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Pana) Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Communication with Bolama and Bissao interrrpted.

Cable Accra Grand Bassam interrupted.

Following Offices on Uganda Railway in East Africa open for International traffic:—Namuey Kilindini Voi Tsavo Kibwezio Simba Kiu Mazeras Ndi Mtoto Andie Makindu Sultan Hamoud Machakos road and Nyrobie. Rate per word from Offices in India Rupee four anna one.

Cable Corea Japan interrupted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE Park and Vardon match is still the general topic of conversation among golfers, and that the fact that Vardon has obtained a lead over his opponent's green at North Berwick has not caused the interest in the match to evaporate is a grand testimony to the confidence of the general run of the golfing public in Park's qualities as a dour and determined match player. On the run of the game in the north the Scotchman was undoubtedly outplayed, but this consideration is likely to have less effect on Park than on any other player, and although Vardon's admirers are naturally jubilant and optimistic as to the finish, on the other hand Park's small band of partisans—and small they undoubtedly are in comparison with those of the champion—have far from lost hope in the ability of the old Musselburgh player to make at least a good fight, if not actually to prove successful.

Park, as is usual with him in connection with important matches, is apparently leaving nothing to chance, as he has already arrived at Ganton. In fact he was playing over the green on Friday last, and—judging from the scores returned—with fairly satisfactory results. Park's faculty of taking pains is probably the most marked feature of his game. No putt is so simple that great care should not be taken over it. Deliberation is indeed his motto, and to a golfer who is in the habit of playing his strokes without much hesitation, this slow and deliberate manner cultivated by Park must be very trying. This coolness may or may not have had any effect on Vardon, who, generally speaking, is far from being a slow player, but no doubt he schooled himself well for the encounter at North Berwick.

With regard to the first half of the match the majority of the authorities on the game, whatever their nationality, seem agreed on one point—had Vardon holed out with his usual accuracy he would have left North Berwick with a very substantial lead. His work on the green probably appears to have been more indifferent than it seemed; this on account of the natural inclination to compare it with the deadly, precision of his opponent, who wonderful putter as he has always been, never shows to finer advantage than he did at North Berwick. I am afraid that the general run of the English press take a somewhat too optimistic view of the situation. Vardon undoubtedly lost several holes through missing several putts which under ordinary conditions he might have been expected to hole; but those who have had opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with the style of the two opponents anticipated that Park would have considerably the better of the argument when near the hole. Thus it became a question as to whether Park's superior short game would compensate for the probable inferiority of his golf from the tee and through the green. Accordingly it was a near thing, as not until well into the second round did Vardon hold a decided advantage. But, to sum up the situation, Park's accuracy on the greens did not quite atone for the comparative looseness in his long game; but if Park is on his driving at Ganton there may be a very good match. Otherwise it is difficult to see how he is to even hold his own, as past history teaches us that Vardon is more than consistent in his long game, and, what is more, he can afford to be somewhat below his usual standard and still hold his own with the ordinary run of first-class players.

On his form in matches and tournaments, and particularly that exhibited at North Berwick against Vardon, Park may fairly be considered the most consistent player in the United Kingdom. Among them is the report of a cabdriver who related in 1896 that in July, 1895, he had driven two German officers dressed in civil clothes to the Northern Railway station. When one of them, speaking in French, had complained of the success of French spies in Berlin, the other, replying in French, is alleged by the cabman to have said, "That does not matter, we have Dreyfus in Paris."

M. Andre Lebon, the former Colonial Minister, who was recently attacked with such vigour for what was regarded as the undue severity of his instructions concerning Captain Dreyfus in his captivity on Devil's Island, offered his resignation as member of the Board of the Credit Foncier. In is letter to the Governor of that State financial establishment, he said he resigned, not because the attacks made upon him were justified, but because he wished to avoid giving any pretext for bringing the name of the Credit Foncier de France into the Dreyfus discussion. The Board decided by a unanimous vote, with two abstentions, that there was no reason to accept M. Lebon's resignation.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Date s D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minute s
Turkey	7	18	10 p.m.	17	9
Teheran	8	12	17 p.m.	2	52
Suez	3	2		0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 8th August, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	23	—	1
" Karachi	0	12	—	1
" Madras	0	21	—	1

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 29th July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	1,130	988	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,571	37,805	2,766	...	21,564	...
Parcels, &c.	64,010	49,476	14,601	...	18,516	...
Goods						
Other earnings	9,313	10,75..	..	1,440	849	...
Total for week	1,13,564	98,034	15,920	...	..	...
Aggregate ..	4,47,168	4,03,207	...	...	43,959	...

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
AND AN
EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times.

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Adjutants of the Infantry Branch of the Auxiliary Forces, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, are very important functionaries, really important, and admittedly so by none more willingly than by their Auxiliary C.O.'s. As a rule they fairly represent the average army company officer, neither too anxious for a prolonged "slant" nor overloaded with superfluous energy. Also, as a rule, they are recent or prospective Benedicks. The combination results, in most cases, in a useful *de facto* commander, more especially as Auxiliary adjutancies do not go long begging in this branch of the Service, and Pall Mall gives every support to the *de jure* commanding officer when the *de facto* does not pull with him. All therefore works very smoothly and good results ensue, to the advantage of the Service generally, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. The situation, however, presents a very different aspect when it is a question of artillery adjutants and Auxiliary field batteries—or, to speak more by the book, position batteries. Not only the best of the R.A., but also the second and even third best, absolutely decline to take up the *rôle* of Auxiliary instructor. It is sufficient to note the fact, and that the inevitable result ensues. There may be many valid reasons for their dislike of this form of service, both personal and professional reasons, but whatever the particular reason may be the important fact remains that the Auxiliary batteries are, with but one or two exceptions, a long way below high-water mark. It does not at all follow, given the smartest F.B. officer the R.A. can produce, that the Auxiliary battery practically put into his charge would or could improve to any marked extent, for the reason that there is a widespread belief that the authorities have no burning desire to see much improvement in the Auxiliary artillery until the R.A. proper has reached the desired condition.

The work of completing the defence of the coast of Brittany, according to the *Gaulois*, is being rapidly proceeded with. A number of 9·5 cm. quick-firing guns have arrived at St. Malo for the fortifications there, also some field pieces, which will be placed on their carriages in the forts for protection against the incursions of torpedo boats. The island of Cezembre has been strongly fortified, the fortifications on the small islands of Harbourg and La Couchee strengthened, and the batteries of La Varde completed. The point of Cape Frehel and of the Grouin de Cancale have still to be fortified.

General Brugere, a member of the Superior Council of War, has taken up the duties of Military Governor of Paris in place of General Zurlinden, retaining his position at the Superior Council. The removal of General Zurlinden came as a surprise to no one, for, able and distinguished soldier as he is, he has not lately justified his character for discretion in a national crisis. General Zurlinden, who was made a Divisional General in 1890, has twice been Minister of War, and has had command of the 4th Army Corps at Le Mans and the 15th Army Corps at Marseilles. His successor in the much-coveted post of Military Governor of Paris, General Brugere, is a well-known and brilliant officer fifty-eight years of age. He was a prominent officer in the military house-holds of Presidents Grevy and Carnot, being made a Divisional General whilst in that position. He has successfully commanded the 12th, 8th, and 2nd Army Corps, and was made a member of the Superior Council of War at the commencement of the present year. In him General de Galliffet has undoubtedly found a strong man who will resist to the utmost of his power any disposition on the part of the Army in the capital to set a bad example.

The Field Artillery Regiment at Glogau, in Silesia, is carrying out some experiments in taking its guns across the Oder. Three barrels are fastened to the axle of each wheel and another at the pole in such a way as not to interfere with the immediate use of the guns on land. Arriving at the bank the horses are detached, and the guns are pushed into the river and guided to the other side by artillery in pontoons, each of which holds five men. The harness is taken across in pontoons manned by the rest of the soldiers, who also look after the horses in the water. The experiment is said to have proved very successful.

The friendly felicitations addressed by the Emperor William to President Loubet after his visit to the training ship Iphigenie at Bergen have caused a good deal of commotion in Europe. His Majesty spoke of the "sympathetic and martial bearing of the young seamen, which impressed and delighted him as a sailor and a comrade." It would be folly to attribute too great significance to these words. The Emperor has always been ready to be polite to Frenchmen, and though he may never before have spoken of their "noble Fatherland" he has not been wanting in high appreciation of them. It will be remembered how pleasant was the impression caused by his liberation, on the occasion of the assassination of President Carnot, of two French naval officers who had been seized for espionage. France is gratified by the attention now paid to her at a time when one is subjected to so much sharp criticism abroad, though some, like M. Deroulede, may choose to regard the message from Bergen as evidence of secret treachery on the part of the French Government. The explanation of the Emperor's action is after all simple. He desires to propitiate France, to take the sting out of the defeats of 1870, and to assuage the wound caused by the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. He has no motive for aggression against the old enemy, and his friendly advances tend to diminish the chance of hostile action on her part. If the slight *rapprochement* should at all weaken the understanding between France and Russia, as some seem to think may be the case, the position of Germany will be stronger still. The real interest of the incident is in the light it may throw upon the attitude of France. Certainly the Emperor spared no effort to win her over from her position of estrangement. The officers of the Iphigenie were entertained on board the Hohenzollern, where they met the officers of the Gneisenau and Hela, and the Emperor held a long conversation with Captain Manceron, while French music was repeatedly played. Afterwards the Emperor and his officers dined on board the French training ship, and the whole party returned to the Hohenzollern to supper and to drink a friendly bowl. It does not seem likely however, that these friendly personal relations will lead to any change in the watchful policy of France, for her suspicion of Germany is too deep to be easily allayed.

The French Government is evidently not moved either by the Peace Conference or the suggestion of Mr. Goschen to reduce its naval armaments. The estimates for next year were presented to the Chamber before the vacation. There is to be a further increase of the estimates by the amount of about £370,000. Last years the credits were 303,600,510f.; they are now intended to be increased to 312,866,210f. By far the larger portion of the increase will be for new construction and ordnance—930,800f. for wages; 4,687,800f. for materials, 6,800,000f. for guns, and 670,000f. for torpedo apparatus. The various reductions amount in all to 3,902,600f. The Budget Committee of the present year is to continue its work in regard to the estimates of 1900, and M. de la Porte will again report upon those which concern the Navy.

The submarine boat Morse has been launched at Cherbourg. At the same port the small battle-ship Henri Quatre, which has been long in hand, will be launched about August 24. The battle-ship Suffren will be launched at Brest on or about July 25, after having been on the stocks 200 days. The French Channel Squadron received a warm welcome at the Spanish ports, and several fetes were organised in its honour. In the Mediterranean the captive balloon lately broke loose from the Jaureguiberry at sea and ascended to a very great altitude. The Leger followed and the officers in the balloon were able to descend, and were rescued from their perilous situation. The cruiser Lavoisier has joined the Mediterranean squadron after steaming at 21·4 knots. She is the swiftest cruiser with the squadron.

The French Northern Squadron has returned to Brest from its cruise on the Spanish and Portuguese coasts. The reserve men have been embarked in the Charlemagne, Tage, and several other vessels for their period of training. The operations will take the form of steam tactics, long-distance signalling, and probably the working out of some simple tactical problem, but the arrangements have not been disclosed. The Mediterranean Squadron has left Rosas Bay for Barcelona. The ships will visit the Balearic Islands and return to Toulon at the end of the month. The general inspection will begin on August 1. There will be no important manœuvres this year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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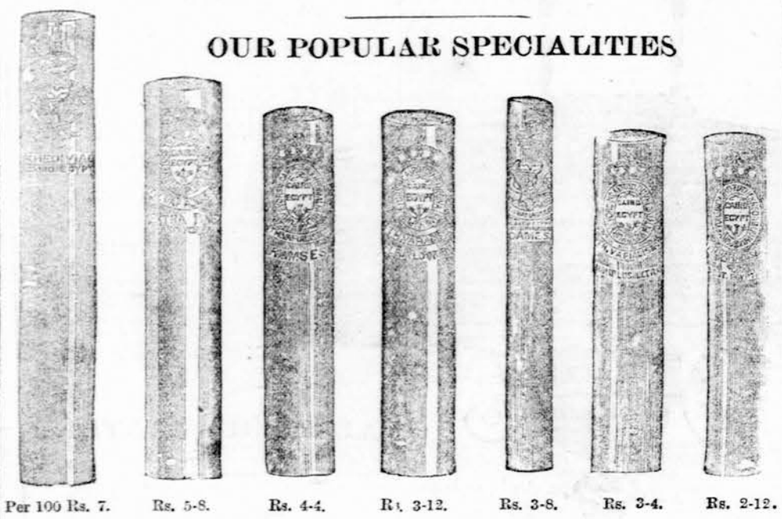

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With Curl 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50	24		16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive! performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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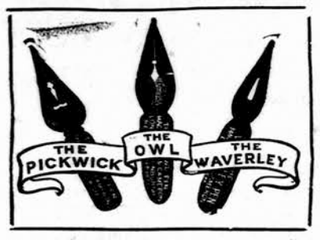

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